MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A MEETING of the influential industrial leaders of Kiangsu Province was held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week at the city of Nantungchow for the purpose of organizing an association to improve conditions in this important section of China. The organization starts with 145 charter members and Mr. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and well-known industrial leader, was elected permanent chairman of the organization. Complete details regarding the purposes and plans of the organization appear elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*. Mr. Chang Chien, because of the excellent example he has set in improving his district, is the logical leader of this new movement for improving conditions in China, and it is now hoped that his good influence will be extended to China generally. Mr. F. R. Sites in an article in *Asia Magazine* (New York), last year had the following to say regarding Mr. Chang: "There are critics of China and Chinese business men who have become soured by experiences with deceptive 'curio dealers,' or with unscrupulous merchants who are of the same type as the Yankee manufacturers of wooden nutmegs. Admittedly His Excellency Chang Chien is exceptional. He is the foremost industrial promoter as well as the foremost man of letters in China. Yet he is a product and a direct outgrowth of the old school. He is not a Christian. Many another Chinese business man could be named, however, of equal courage and integrity, doing his share, and a large share, toward the industrial development of China and the betterment of her people. Such men are the bulwark of China and their influence will be felt increasingly in affairs of state. Their sincerity and their altruism should eventually offset the vicious selfishness of the politicians and military chiefs who have been making a farce of the govern-

ment." The same might just as well be said regarding the constructive work now being accomplished by Governor Yen of Shansi; the model road constructed by General Lu from Shanghai to Woosung; the street and boulevard construction now going on in Canton; the attempt now being made to develop aviation in North China; and the industrial development now going on in Chinese circles in Shanghai. Along with the corruption in governmental circles and the curse of Chinese militarism backed and abetted by Japan, there is also going on a tremendous amount of constructive work that should receive more attention. In many places in China there is a tremendous agitation for education and social betterment. It is not altogether improbable that if governmental conditions in China become much worse the merchants and patriotic leaders in the various circles and sections may get together and end the official corruption at one blow.

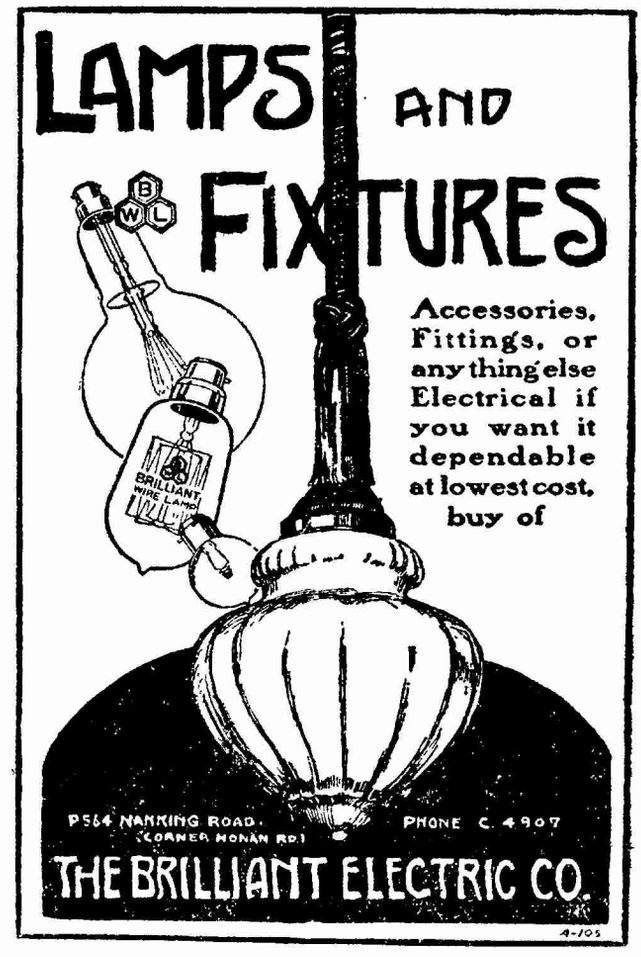
ALL reports eminating from Siberia and Manchuria indicate that China is in danger of losing control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. There is fear that Japan may seize the administration of that line upon the dissolution of the Inter-allied Railway Technical Commission in Harbin just as she effected the military coup in Vladivostok immediately after the departure of the American contingent. Mr. Stevens and his railway staff, according to reports, are soon leaving for the United States, having received instructions from Washington to return. The best chance for Japan to push forward her ambitious policy in that part of the world, if she still insists upon following the footstep of Germany, is coming. Meanwhile Japan is openly charged in the press with being engaged in creating a pretext whereby she may secure control of this important railway. Hunghutze or "red-haired robbers" are being freely used to carry out her program. From reliable quarters it is learned that several Japanese officers from Tokyo landed in Tsingtao recently to arrange for the employment of many notorious Chinese bandit chiefs in Shantung Province for service in Manchuria in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone. Any subsequent unrest in that zone will supply Japan with an excuse for intervention in the administration of the line. News from Harbin further states that Japanese so-called military trains are running between Changchun and Manchuli, and the Japanese will not allow the officers and inspectors of the Chinese Eastern Railway to board any of these trains. It is believed that fresh Japanese troops are being transported in those "military trains" to Eastern Siberia and large quantities of arms and ammunitions are being sent for the use of both the Japanese forces and the troops of Attamen Semenoff against the Bolsheviks so that the Allies, Russians and Chinese may not know exactly what the Japanese are doing in Siberia.

IN view of these underhand activities on the part of Japan, it is easy to understand the significance of the news despatch recently carried by *Reuters* to the effect that a gang of robbers raided the Taipenlin station when passenger train No. 3 was about to leave, and that all passengers were robbed. The despatch added that hitherto the "Hunghutze" had refrained from attacking the stations and that this was the first case that had occured since 1904. It is further reported that the "Hunghutze" set fire to railway stores, including much railway fuel and large quantities of railway sleepers near Hantohedzi. The Chinese authorities despatched troops to quell the disorders, but as the "Hunghutze" are numerous and supplied with good arms and plenty of ammunition the task is not easy and may require time. This is what is charged in an official despatch received by the Peking government from the Civil Governor of Kirin: "It is an open secret that large numbers of bandit leaders have been invited to Tsingtao where they have been trained and armed for the purpose of molesting the inhabitants in the neighboring districts and thereby making it impossible for the Chinese to continue their peaceful vocations. According to most reliable reports several Japanese have brought with them to this province notorious robbers, leaders, such as Tan Tzu-min, Liu Chin-shan, Hu Shau-shan. These ringleaders and their Japanese friends have been distributed at various points along the Chinese Eastern Railway, where they intend to create trouble, in order to provide some pretext for stationing Japanese guards and gendarmes in the railway zone. They have already begun to recruit large numbers of local robbers and 'tufei' and to organize them into groups. Part of the task of these desperadoes is to destroy railway bridges and to cut telegraph wires. The Central government is requested to protest to the Japanese legation and to provide effective means to stop Japanese intrigues." A pretext for the possible seizure of the line by Japan is thus being manufactured.

JAPAN is also trying to find an excuse for getting into Mongolia. In return for her assistance to Attamen Semenoff, the old Cossack leader, she has induced this semi-bandit Russian general to send a formal request in his capacity of accredited representative in the Russian Far East of the late Siberian government to Tokyo that the latter takes necessary measures for protecting Russian interests in Mongolia and Manchuria. She put into his mouth the additional statement that he is too busy with other affairs to direct his attention to the protection

of Russian interests in Chinese territory. It is said that Semenoff's request forms one of the bases of the Japanese claim for the right to despatch more troops into Manchuria and Transbaikalia bordering on Mongolia. It is estimated that the Japanese forces which have been helping Semenoff in fighting the Bolsheviks have recently been increased by two full divisions. For such assistance, Japan is exacting from Semenoff fullest compensation in the form of Russian and Chinese interests. In view of this grave situation, the Chinese government is doing its best to maintain the *status quo* along the Chinese Eastern Railway and to see that Japan shall not have a pretext for sending her troops into Mongolia. Martial law is understood to have been declared along the line, and bandit-suppression headquarters have been established by the Chinese government under the direct supervision of Commander Kiao Feng-chen. Should the Chinese Eastern Railway fall into Japanese hands or should Mongolia be invaded by Japanese soldiers in spite of all precautions, by both China and the Allies, the result will likely be a "blow-up" that may involve the Orient in something that is certain later on to also involve the western world.

PRESIDENT Hsu Shih-chang has granted to Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng a ten days' leave and has appointed Admiral Sah Shen-ping, Minister of the Navy, to take charge of Cabinet affairs, prior to the formal acceptance of General Chin's resignation from the positions of Prime Minister and Minister of War. The Chin Cabinet seems doomed to fall. The Anfu Club, a political organization with the most important officials in Peking and the provinces as members, is instrumental in bringing about its overthrow. Since General Chin's acceptance of the position of Prime Minister six months ago the Anfu Club has been persistently plotting against him and embarrassing him as head of the Cabinet. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, one of whose right-hand men General Chin is, has been influenced by Anfu followers to such an extent as to treat many of the official acts of General Chin with distrust. General Chin will be forced to leave the Cabinet in consequence. He is now staying at the Tangshan Hot Spring for his "health" in true Chinese official manner. Chow Shu-mou, Governor of Heilungkiang in the Manchu regime, has been nominated his successor. He was once before a candidate for the premiership, but the Anfu members of Parliament declined to support him. They have now nominally changed their attitude. However, it is doubtful whether they will support him to the extent of having his nomination approved by Parliament and then backing him up in his officical dealings afterwards. On the contrary the belief is held in some quarters that as soon as General Chin's resignation is accepted and before a new Prime Minister is appointed the Anfu Club may put forward one of its own members for the premiership. In this connection, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui has again been suggested as the next Prime Minister.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IN fact a movement for a purely Anfu Cabinet has already been launched in Peking. It might not be a bad idea to let the Club organize a cabinet composed solely of its own members to run governmental affairs. This would determine whether the Anfu Club is really a patriotic organization as its members maintain or whether it is under alien influence as is popularly believed in the country. Its administration of national affairs alone for a few months will decide the fate of the Club. If its objects are patriotic, the organization will continue to enjoy power and influence. Otherwise, it will come to an ignominous end. It might be well for the opponents of the Club to try this experiment. For the time being the Club dares not openly propose a purely Anfu Cabinet knowing that those who are in the different political camps would obstruct the approval of its nominees for Cabinet portfolios and in the Parliament. It is trying, however, to accomplish this by a longer process. The Club, according to reports from Peking, will first propose the

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combinations of all its own members for the cabinet offices. In case its opponents successfully prevent the acceptance of these nominations, it will manoeuvre for a lengthy adjournment of Parliament and will then work for the organization of a temporary and unofficial cabinet composed of its own members. The Chinese Anti-Anfu newspapers are alarmed at this plan. They express the hope that something will be done to prevent such a proceeding which would increase the difficulties with which the country today is confronted. One solution of the highly embarrassing problem facing the country might well be to put no obstacle in the way of the Anfu Club in its attempt to organize a purely party cabinet but also to help it to carry out its wish as speedily as possible so that in a few months' time there will be either peace in China or another internal convulsion of a grave nature, either of which alternatives will usher in a better era than the present uncertainty.

Hon. Charles R. Crane

Hon. Charles R. Crane, recently appointed American Minister to China, expects to reach Shanghai on the China Mail Steamer, *Nanking*, due Monday, May 24. The American and Chinese communities of the city have planned several functions for Mr. Crane during his brief visit in Shanghai before proceeding to Peking. Mr. Crane is a native of Chicago, where he was born August 7, 1858. After receiving his education in the Chicago public schools, he entered the Crane Company, Chicago, and after serving in several capacities he became president of this well known firm in 1912. He was appointed Minister to China in 1909, but resigned before assuming his official duties. He also declined the appointment of American Ambassador to Russia. He is a close student of Russian affairs and affairs of the Near East

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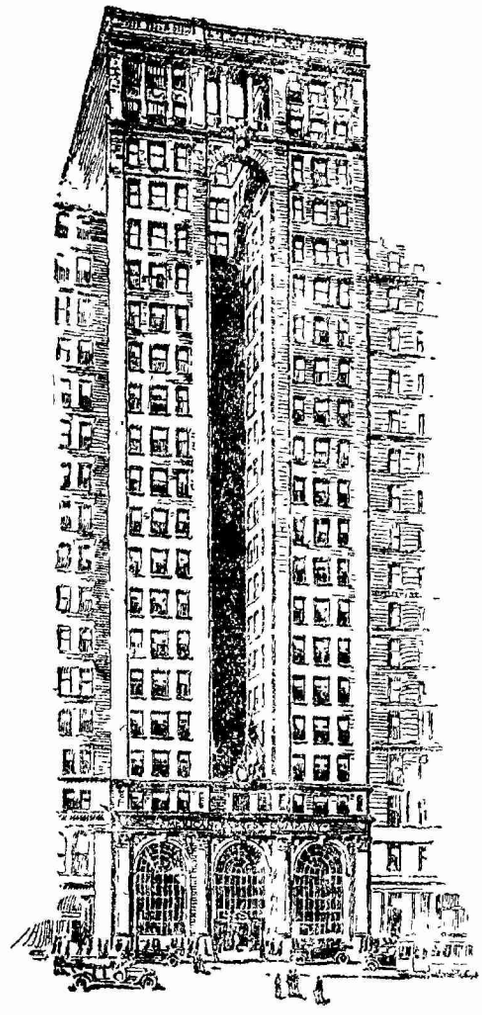

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and the Far East and is interested in many philanthrophies in these far parts of the world, some of his activities being president of the board of trustees of the American School for girls at Constantinople, the American Committee for American and Syrian Relief, a member of President Wilson's special diplomatic commission to Russia in 1917. In October 1918, Mr. Crane came to China making the trip with Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister who had been home on leave. While in China he made a close investigation of the problems of the Far East on behalf of President Wilson and attended the Peace Conference at Versailles in company with the President. He is one of the closest friends and advisers of the American President and his appointment to China as American Minister at the present time is peculiarly fortunate for both America and China. Mr. Crane is accompanied by Mrs. Crane and two secretaries.

American Opinion and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

BY C. F. REMER

2.

The Treaties of 1902, 1905 and 1911.

THESE treaties as well as other state papers must be read in the light that is shed upon them by a knowledge of history, of geography, and of economics. Above all they must be read as the expressions of the hopes, the plans and the purposes of living and of changing nations. No merely legal interpretation of such documents is sufficient. Legalists have pointed out that treaties do not mean what they say and that nations do not live up to the plain import of the words that are used. We can leave to the jingoistic casuist the task of reconciling broken promises with national honor. We do not mean that broken promises are not of importance. We do mean that it is necessary to know the history, the geography and the economics of a situation in order to arrive at any conclusions as to what is the purpose of diplomatists in making or in modifying treaties, for nations change and so do the purposes which we attribute to them.

The situation in Asia in the years that followed the Boxer uprising was made by Russia's growing power. A book upon the history of China by Harold E. Gorst, published in 1899, may be recommended as a picture of the aspect of matters at that time. "Everybody knows" says this book, "that Peking will be Russian, as everybody knew that Russia intended to establish herself in the Liao-tung peninsula before the event took place; and it is not necessarily advocating war to suggest that firmness and a defined policy would have

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arrested occurrences in the past, and might yet possibly save the inevitable collision which must otherwise take place some day in the future." The Russians had made use of the Boxer trouble to bring troops into Manchuria in considerable numbers and in 1902 the situation was even worse than it had been when Mr. Gorst wrote. Missionaries living in China used, we are told, to call Russia the steam roller and they looked forward in 1900 to seeing China crushed beneath its advance from the north.

Such was the situation when the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was first announced to the world (January 30, 1902) and to the American observers of events it seemed to be, above all things, an agreement against Russia. In the autumn of 1901 the United States had joined Great Britain and Japan in a protest against an act of aggression on the part of Russia and early in 1902 the United States was again willing to join the same two countries in sending assurances to Peking that China would be supported if she resisted a set of demands from Russia. These demands make interesting reading to-day.

But we have more information than is contained in the mere statement that America joined Japan and Great Britain in diplomatic action. Senator Dolliver expressed the attitude in the United States at the time the alliance was agreed to, in an article in the *North American Review* for May, 1902. "It did not require very deep insight," said Senator Dolliver, "to inform Japan and the other nations, which had been wasting their official stationery in diplomatic correspondence, that, with a Russian army in possession of Manchuria, a Russian bank administering its finances, a Russian mining company claiming its natural resources, and a Russian railway system monopolizing its means of transportation, the Chinese Empire was already effectually dismembered, and the rights of the world's commerce already subjected to the selfish interest of a single power." Senator Dolliver's conclusion that under John Hay the United States, in spite of her historic friendship for Russia, had cast in her lot with "those who, in the interest of the peace of the world and the plain rights of trade and industry, propose to defend that ancient empire against either spoliation or anarchy," shows the temper and spirit of the Americans at that time.

The policy of Japan came to its logical conclusion in the war with Russia, which began in February 1904, and came to an end with the treaty of Portsmouth in August, 1905. One who remembers the attitude of the American public of American newspapers and of America's public men during the months of war can have no doubt of the favorable opinion that was entertained throughout the United States of the nature of the policy that Japan was pursuing. During the war a new treaty of alliance between Japan and Great Britain was signed (August 12, 1905). This new alliance was an assurance to the United States that Great Britain also believed in the policy of Japan in the Far East and it was received with the same approval as had been the alliance of 1902.

The alliance of 1902 had been an engagement on the part of each party to remain neutral in case the other went to war, and to come to the aid of the other party in case "any other power or powers should join in the hostilities" against one of the allies. The purposes of the treaty are expressed in the first paragraph. "The governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the *status quo* and general peace in the extreme East, being moreover especially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in these countries for the commerce and industry of all nations hereby agree."

The chief differences between the treaty of alliance of 1905 and that of 1902 are the following. In the first place the treaty became truly an offensive and defensive alliance. Each party entered into an agreement to come to the other's aid in any case of "unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other power." Secondly the treaty sets

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forth the purposes of the two governments in a preamble which is worth quoting because these three clauses remained unchanged in the treaty of 1911. The objects of the alliance are said to be:

"(*a*) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(*b*) The preservation of the common interests of the powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(*c*) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions."

The third difference is that in the preamble there is no mention of the independence and the integrity of Korea as there had been in the first treaty. Japan now set forth her desire "to take such measures of guidance control and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard" her interests. Great Britain, in turn, asserted her right "to take such measures in the proximity" of the Indian frontier "as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions." As Douglas points out, the treaty gave Japan "an absolutely free hand in Korea, whose territorial integrity and independence she had been bound under the original treaty to respect." Douglas does not mention that Japan had entered into other engagements to respect the territorial integrity of Korea. She had, for instance, stated in the Imperial rescript issued on the occasion of the declaration of war with Russia: "The separate existence of Korea is essential to the safety of our realm." Such statements as this, including the public statement of Prince Ito in 1908, to which attention has been called by Hornbeck, that it was no part of Japan's purpose to annex Korea, went far toward correcting the unfavorable impression, which this third difference between the treaties of 1902 and 1905 had created in the United States.

A shrewd American observer of events in the Far East, Sidney Brooks, expressed in 1905 the attitude of the intelligent American toward the situation as it stood at the time of the second Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance. "Nothing can be more foolish," he wrote, "than to suppose that Japan will not have ambitions, a policy and a dignity of her own .... That her ambitions are likely to take a form that would cause anxiety to Germany as the owner of Kiao-chow, to France as the owner of Indo-China, or to the United States as the owner of the Philippines, I cannot bring myself to believe. For many years to come, the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be a specific guarantee for the stability of the *status quo* in and around Asia; and for yet more distant years Japan will still be developing that huge and fruitful empire that has come to her as the spoils of war, will still be consolidating her interests in China, and will still be straining to undersell all competitors and to secure the virtual monopoly of the Chinese trade. That may not be a prospect that is particulary pleasing to Europe and to America; but, at least, it relegates to the remote background the prospects of a policy of aggression."

America expected from Japan keen competition in the field of business but she trusted to the liberal spirit that Japan had shown during the whole of the Russian difficulty to eliminate political aggression from the possibilities of the situation and she looked upon Japan's alliance with Great Britain as a further guarantee that a liberal policy would be continued.

The treaty of Alliance was revised in the year 1911. The revised treaty, which is still in force and the one now under consideration, differs but little from the treaty of 1905. The articles referring to the Russo-Japanese war were, of course, dropped, and there is on mention of the Indian frontiers, a matter upon which it had been urged Japan had no right to be consulted.

The significant changes are two. The first is the inclusion of a clause by which each party agrees that the treaty does not obligate the other to go to war with a third power with whom either of the parties has concluded" a treaty of general arbitration." This change marks the beginning of a different attitude on the part of Americans toward Japan. Between the year 1905 and 1911 the problem of Japanese immigration into the United States had become acute. The socalled "gentlemen's agreement" of 1908 by which Japan agreed to control the emigration of laborers to America is evidence of this. But this immigration problem, while it was and is important, had not brought about any great change in the attitude of the United States toward Japan's policy in the Far East. This Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1911 differs from other British treaties, as was pointed out at the

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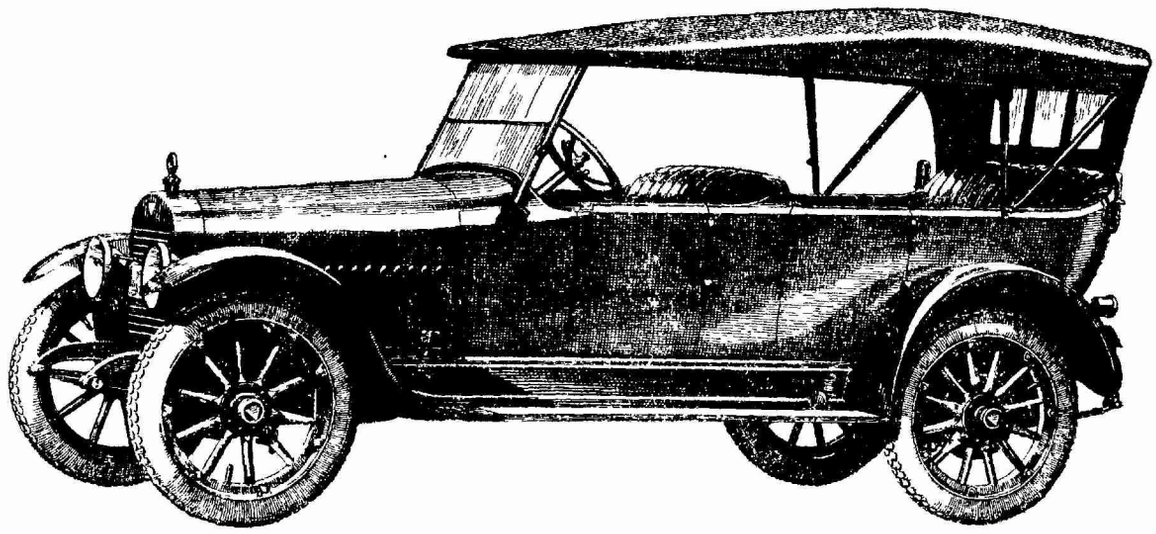

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time by the editor of *The American Journal of International Law*, in that it was made by England for the whole empire and only after consultation with and agreement by the premiers of all the self-governing colonial dominions. These self-governing dominions themselves exclude Japanese immigrants and they could hardly be expected to take steps to oblige another country to do what they themselves refused to do. The proposals for a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain and immigration question in the United States and the self-governing dominions are sufficient to explain this first significant change in the treaty. There was at the time no feeling that Japan had abandoned her liberal policy toward China. Japanese papers of the time are reported to have proposed a triple alliance with England and America and the attitude of the Americans is expressed in the following comment in the *Journal* mentioned above; "France and Russia, the two European powers most closely united with England, both look with favor on the agreements (the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the British American Arbitration Treaty). The fact that France simultaneously concluded an arbitration agreement with the United States, and that Japan is expected to do so, makes it seem that the triple *entente* is about to develop into a quintuple *entente* linking Europe, Asia, and America in a great peace pact." Such statements would never have been made in either country if it had been felt at the time that there were fundamental differences between the two countries over the policy of Japan in the Far East.

The other significant difference between this and the treaties of 1902 and 1905 is that in the present treaty there is no mention of Korea. Korea had been annexed and silence was probably felt to be the least awkward course. Most Americans felt some slight question about this annexation but the comments of the time reveal in general a disposition on the part of the Americans in the United States to believe that Korea was unable to govern herself and, moreover, to await with open minds the results of Japanese administration.

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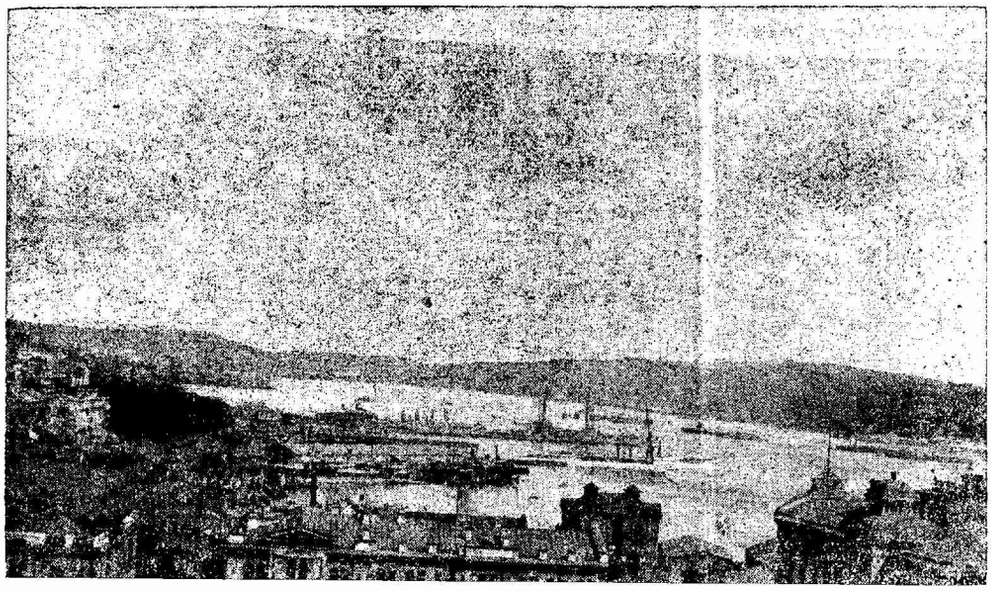
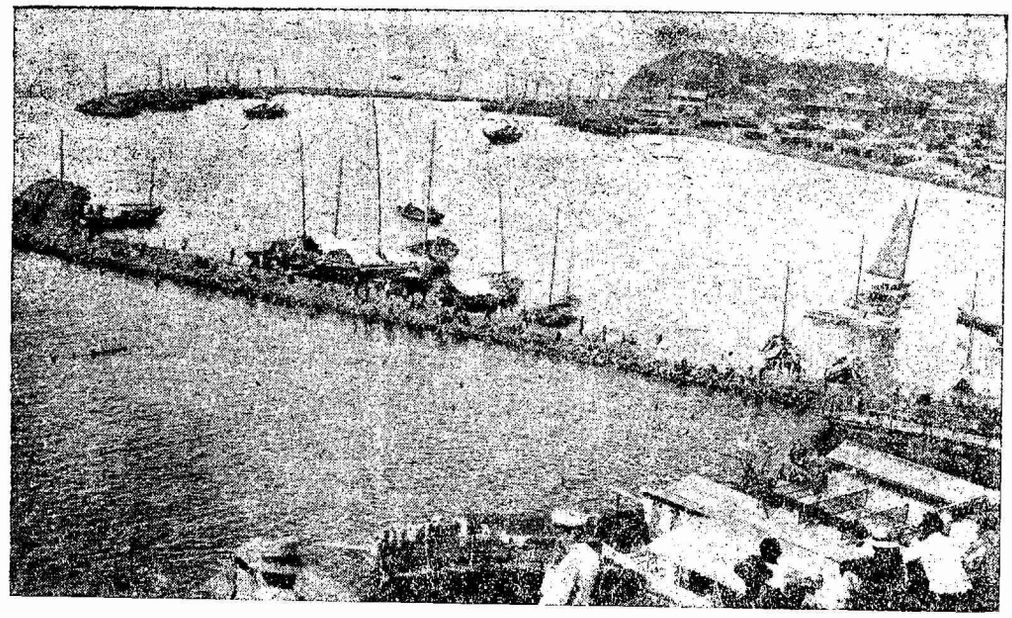
Due to the increased cost of paper and the application of the new postal rates to the American Postoffice, Shanghai, the subscription rate of MILLARD'S REVIEW for the United States and foreign countries will be increased from G. $5 to G. $7.50, effective June 1, 1920.

MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

Present Day Views of Vladivostok



Vladivostok Harbor—Looking East.



Korean Boats in Amur Bay Harbor, Vladivostok.

Chinese vegetable dealer—most of the retail business of Vladivostok and Eastern Siberia is in the hands of the Chinese.

Photos by Mr. Garner Curran

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Will the American "Dough Boys" Go Back to Siberia?

BY GARNER CURRAN

"THE king of France, with ten thousand men, marched up the hill and marched down again."

Such in brief is the record of achievement of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia.

It is conceded by all that the attempted military intervention in Russia was a mistake. While the American troops were compelled to maintain the attitude of "watchful waiting," it did not prevent ten thousand husky American lads from getting a glimpse of the promised land, a land really flowing with milk and honey, and these same ten thousand lads will return to the United States as missionaries, spreading the gospel of good tidings about Siberia.

Many have already married the charming, fair damsels of that supposed frozen zone, and many will return, as there they can find the same wonderful opportunities in the magnificent virgin forests, the farms, and the mines, as awaited our fathers a generation ago, in the Western part of the United States.

The idea which seems to prevail so universally that Siberia is a solid cake of ice over half the year is a huge joke. It must be remembered that Siberia is twice the size of the United States. You can get almost any kind of climate you wish, according to the location you select. The altitude will have as much to do with the climate as the latitude. There are deserts larger than the Mohave desert in California; as fine forests as cover the mountains of Washington; richer gold fields than ever excited a rush to the Klondike; coal, fish, millions of acres of fine farms ready for the steam plow; in fact such untold wealth, that it will be a crime for Americans not to go into this country and help develop it. It has been stated that Russia can easily pay her entire war debt from the forests of Siberia.

The fact that ten thousand American soldiers have been at Vladivostok means that at least 50,000 families have taken special interest in learning the truth about Siberia, and this number will rapidly increase, as the news is too good to keep.

Vladivostok

Vladivostok is pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, and is derived from two Russian words *vladet*, which means, to rule or possess and *vostok*, the Orient or the East, so the word means, "Ruler of the East." It is truly a wonderful harbor, being perfectly landlocked. The main harbor makes a complete semi-circle, and is also called "The Golden Horn." "From the Golden Gate to the Golden Horn" would be a good slogan for an American line of steamers.

As you enter the harbor from the Japan Sea, you pass a small island with a lighthouse in the middle of the channel which reminds one very much of Alcatraz Island in the entrance of the San Francisco harbor. Russian Island is ten miles long and with high hills completely protects the wide entrance from heavy winds.

There are no tides in the harbor nor in the great Amur Bay west of the city. There is a variation of four or five inches at some periods of the month, but this is not enough to create any current. This accounts for the freezing of the harbor in the winter. It is not because of extemely low temperature as many suppose, but because of still water. Were there a strong current like in San Francisco Bay the harbor would not freeze.

The average temperature at Vladivostok taken from official records for a number of years is 42.35° farenheit, with a minimum in the winter of—35.3° and a maximum in the summer of 111.45°. This maximum will be a surprise to many. The cold spell does not last seven months during the winter and three months during the fall like it does in the Dakotas. The first snowfall during the winter of 1919-1920 did not come until November 18, and it all melted away by the following Saturday, only three days.

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The snow fall during the entire winter is not heavy. The total rain fall for the year is only about 20 inches, which with the snowfall brings the average up to about 30 inches. The most disagreeable thing about the winter at Vladivostok is the cold, raw wind, which is rather frequent and severe. However, the atmosphere is bracing and healthful. There is less sickness in Siberia than in most of the Oriental countries and with ordinary care one can keep in as good a health as in the United States. Most of the stores and dwellings are provided with double doors and windows and are fairly well heated in the winter. The stoves are immense, built in the house like a big chimney. They project into the room two or three feet, extending from the floor to the ceiling. They are operated on the fireless cooker plan. A big fire is started and the thick, brick walls of the stove are thoroughly heated, then the stove is made air tight, and it keeps warm for a day or more.

About the first of April the ice is all gone and the flowers and leaves begin to appear. A chapter could be written on the wild flowers of Siberia. There is no place even in California which can compare with the hills around Vladivostok in the summer months for ferns and the variety of flora. Lillies-of-the-Valley grow in such profusion that one can gather a handful of blossoms in a few minutes. Orchids, daisies, violets, and many strange species cover the hills all summer. A new variety seems to appear every few weeks. In the fall, when the frosts begin to turn the leaves, the hill sides are aglow with a coat of many colors. Rich reds, browns, yellows, all blended in perfect harmony, as Dame Nature, never makes a mistake. There is nothing prettier, not even in the rolling foot hills along the Ohio river bottom lands in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

By June, the water in Amur Bay is fine for bathing. In July, August and September, the water is warmer than at the famous beach resorts in Southern California, Long Beach, Venice and Catalina.

Yes, the men and women go in bathing, a-la mother Eve. It is not as bad as it sounds, as the men and women do not mingle in the water, and there is no beach on which they can spoon. The women are also protected with lattice screens clear down to the water's edge. It is the style in the Orient.

The great Amur Bay to the west of Vladivostok is from ten to twenty miles wide and about fifty miles long. It is ideal for boating, fishing and swimming in the summer. In the winter, for ice boating or skating.

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The Training School for Nurses will open this fall for its first scholastic year. Women only will be admitted. A four years course of study including theory and practice is presented. Candidates for admission must present certificates of graduation from an approved middle school, or evidence of its equivalent. The English language will be the medium of instruction.

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All candidates for admission to any department are required to take entrance examinations. These will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on August 23rd to 27th, 1920. Applications for admission must be filed not later than August 10th.

INQUIRIES

For further information concerning the Training School for Nurses address the Superintendent of Nurses, Peking Union Medical College, Peking. All other inquiries should be addressed to the Committee on Admissions, Peking Union Medical College, Peking.

Fish are plentiful and of many varieties. The crabs, shrimps and caviare cannot be excelled. Some of the crabs are even three feet across, regular monsters.

The vegetables are also plentiful and cheap, clear into November. The flavor is good and pests almost unknown. Radishes are firm all the way through. Fruit is scarce. Most of it imported from Japan and China or Korea. There is a wonderful opening in Vladivostok for a good nursery for deciduous fruits.

Nearly all the hard, manual labor at Vladivostok is performed by Chinese coolies. You are awakened early in the morning by the Chinese peddlers calling out their wares; "Riba", (fish), "Yeitsa" (eggs), etc. The Chinese also drive most of the carts, carry heavy burdens on their backs, with a strange little contrivance or wooden rack, a good deal like a chair. These burden carriers are everywhere. If you have a trunk, baggage, or even heavy parcels to be transported anywhere, all you have to do is to step out on the sidewalk and hold up you hand, and you will have a flock of burden carriers at your heels ready to fight each other for a chance to get the business.

All of the lumber is hand sawed, by the Chinese. It is remarkable how accurate they will cut a foot and a half log, as straight as if by machine. The Chinese are the carpenters, the masons, the tailors, the shoemakers, the painters, in fact nearly all the hard labor is done by the Chinese. The upper class of Russians, what is it left of them, still look upon labor as degrading. The lower class has been oppressed so long, and any surplus which they produce taken from them by taxation or theft, especially since the Bolsheviki have been in control, that they see no advantage in trying to accumulate anything. They are satisfied with little, and do not attempt to provide for the future.

The Russian laborer is a difficult problem. He would rathey play chess and drink "Chi," (tea) than work. He will take advantage of every holiday, and "their name is legion." It is said that there was originally some 400 holidays but there were not enough days in the year, so they had to cut out a few. Even now they celebrate two on the same day, so as not to omit paying proper respect to some of the departed saints.

With some twelve or more nationalities in Vladivostok all last year, it was a dull day indeed if there was no holiday. The Americans had the best band, of course, and they were always given the place of honor, and led the processions on the Swetlanskaya. This was a good thing for the American boys. It helped keep them out of mischief as they were not allowed to fight and had little else to do.

The Czecho-Slovaks

Too much praise cannot be given to the Czecho-Slovak troops. They were the finest, the cleanest, the best behaved, the best drilled men in Siberia. Veterans all, patriots, fighting for a principle, men without a country, for four years wanderers in a strange land. Every chapter of their adventures reads like a romance.

Admiral Kolchak's downfall dates from the dismissal of the Czecho-Slovak commander-in-chief of his army, General Rudolph Gaida. It was the Czecho-Slovaks, and not the Allies, who took Vladivostok from the Bolsheviki in May 1918 and turned the city over to the Russians. It was the Czecho-Slovaks who took the Trans-Siberian railway in their march across Siberia, and after reaching Vladivostok, they went clear back, 3,000 miles to Omsk, and guarded more mileage than all the balance of the Allies together and kept the line open, until they finally withdrew in 1920. It was General Gaida himself who led the only successful campaign against the Bolsheviki in Siberia, and drove them clear across the Ural mountains and he would have captured Moscow had he not been re-called! It would not look well to have Moscow captured by a Czecho-Slovak!

Russia and the entire world, owes a debt to these brave Czecho-Slovaks which can never be repaid. On the anniversary of the formation of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, the Allies should see that a special ceremony is held every year in

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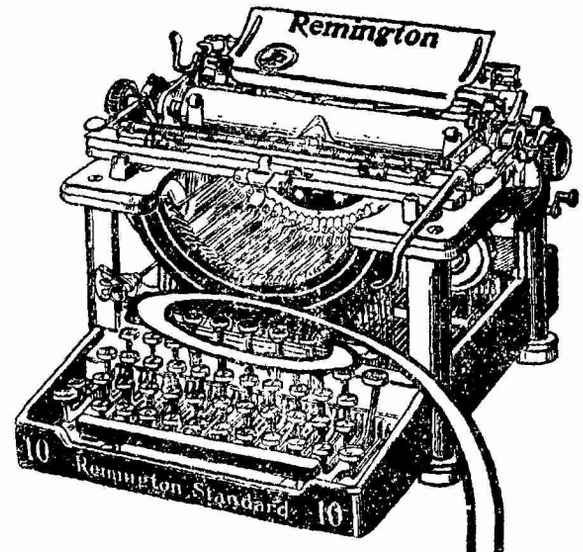

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the Czecho-Slovak grave yard at Vladivostok. Here, on the bleak hillside, for from home, lie hundreds of the brave soldiers, who have paid the supreme sacrifice. For a whole year, after the armistice was signed, while the Allies were debating what to do, the Czecho-Slovaks held the "Red Terror" in Russia and Siberia at bay, practically alone. The troops were furnished only one meal per day! Yet you never heard a word of complaint. You never heard of an appeal to Hoover! You never heard an appeal to the Red Cross! Heroes all! Long live Czecho-Slovakia!

The Russian Temperament

No one can judge the Russian situation unless you understand the Russian temperament. You cannot understand the Russian temperament by reading current newspapers or magazines. You must live with real Russians in Russia! Even then it will take time and tact to really understand. The real Russian is a mixture of the Oriental and the Latin-American. He is proud. He is as proud of his "Motherland" as any dyed-in-the-wool German ever was of his "Fatherland." He believes in a united Russia. Anyone who advocates the separation of Siberia, or the creation of a "Buffer State" from Lake Baikal East, will be classed as enemy of Russia.

The real Russian is artistic. Music and art to him is the best part of his daily life. It is like good wine to the thirsty. He drinks deep, his soul vibrates with the rhythm of the rich notes, the glorious harmony of colors. He goes into raptures or sinks into deepest dispair. There is no half way ground. He is an extremist.

The real Russian is religious. No matter how he believes, he is religious. During these dark bloody days, there are those who have doubt of the future of Russia, but those who know, those who feel the spirit of Russia, have a confidence, a faith in the power of the "saving grace of this religious spirit in Russia which cannot be shaken.

When one remembers that Russia has lost more men in this war than all the Allies put together, over 10,000,000 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners, you cease to wonder at the chaotic condition of the country at present. Look at England, Italy, France and the United States, which lost so few, and made so much out of the war. Is it strange that Russia should be groping in the dark even for a few years?

Yes, you must live in Russia to understand the people. Go with them out to their beautiful country homes. Spend some happy days roaming over the hills, through the forests, hunting, fishing. Learn to love the country, the wild flowers, the trees. See the fire flies, hear the insects as you lie out under the trees in the golden glow of the long summer twilight. Hear the peasants sing their sad songs, rich in harmony, but so expressive of the centuries of suffering. Yes, the music tells a story you could never get from their lips in their language. A nation in travail. A nation being born again.

Shanghai, May 14, 1920.

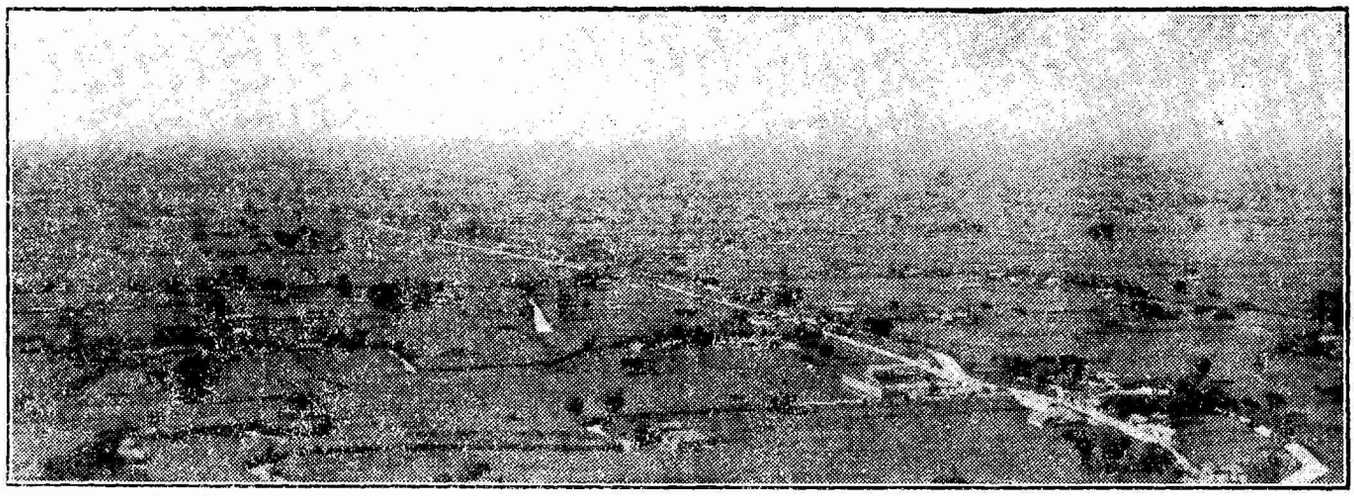
No Japanese Influence in the Nantungchow Paradise

ABOUT 100 miles up the great Yangtsze River from Shanghai and some five miles from its banks there is located on a country road a monument. This monument is some twenty feet high, is composed of earth and stones and on the top is a tablet with an inscription. This monunment is known by the Chinese name of Wu Tse Wen and it means in English, *Dwarf's Tomb.* It was erected about 400 years ago in the Ming Dynasty and has been kept in repair all these years because it commemorates a victory of Chinese soldiers of the olden days over a raiding and pillaging party of Japanese pirates who came up the Yangstze River and burned the city of Nantungchow after killing many of its people.

Since that ancient event much has happened in China and the Orient generally. Nantungchow has become a city of 150,000 people, the district has more than 1,500,000 people; is generally considered the most prosperous district in China—and to this day no Japanese subject is permitted to live there. A few years ago a number of Japanese visited the place and attempted to purchase the site upon which "their" monument stands, but they were kindly but firmly escorted to their boats and given a cordial farewell.

Ten years ago a prominent official of the district visited Tokyo and in a museum found many swords, flags and trophies, all captured from China at one time or another by Japanese conquerors and invaders and now displayed with much pride in the capital of Nippon. When this Chinese official returned to his ancestral home of Nantungchow, it is reported, he immediately set a new force of laborers to work repairing the monument of *Wu Tse Wen.*

Nantungchow is now known at the "Model City," and the district tributary to it is known as the "Model District." It is the home of Hon. Chang Chien, China's former Minister of Commerce and Agriculture and captain of modern industry in China, and from this city is now radiating a new influence



A view of the Nantung countryside, showing the modern road which has been constructed between the city and Lan Shan Mountain.

that has as its object the making of Kiangsu, the province in which Shanghai is located, a model province of China. On May 11, 12 and 13, a meeting of influential Chinese business men, bankers and industrial leaders was held in this city and there was formed an organization known as the Kiangsu Association, the purpose of which is to uphold right principles, seek knowledge for the benefit of the locality, maintain local order, develop local self-government, study modern industries and education, and to develop conservancy and communications. About 300 prominent men attended the meeting, forty of whom were from Shanghai. An annual meeting will be held on Lang-shan mountain and there will be monthly meetings of the board of directors.

When we call Nantungchow a "model district," we mean just that and a party of American business men from Shanghai who recently visited the place are ready to place their certification upon the statement. Some of the elements that contribute toward the making of Nantungchow a model city are:

1—Some 50 miles of modern roads upon which a motor car (there are six in the place) may travel at 50 miles an hour if desired.
2—A Cotton and Sericulture Experimentation Station and Schools.
3—334 Schools with 21,382 students.
4—A modern theater where only high class plays are given, many of which are of the "modern" variety.
5—No beggars or poverty of any kind.
6—An agricultural college with 126 students who do their own agricultural development work with their own hands.
7—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 4,000 employes.
8—A modern cotton seed oil mill that provides for the local consumption and a surplus which is sold abroad.
9—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.
10—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filiature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct river steamer line to Shanghai and other points.
11—The district produces annually about 1,000,000 bales of cotton which is the best quality produced in China.
12—Proposals for the future include hundreds of miles of good roads, seven new cotton mills, a new electric light and power plant, a coal mine to supply the industries of the district, extensive conservancy work that will reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Hon. Chang Chien, and his son Chang Chien, Jr.

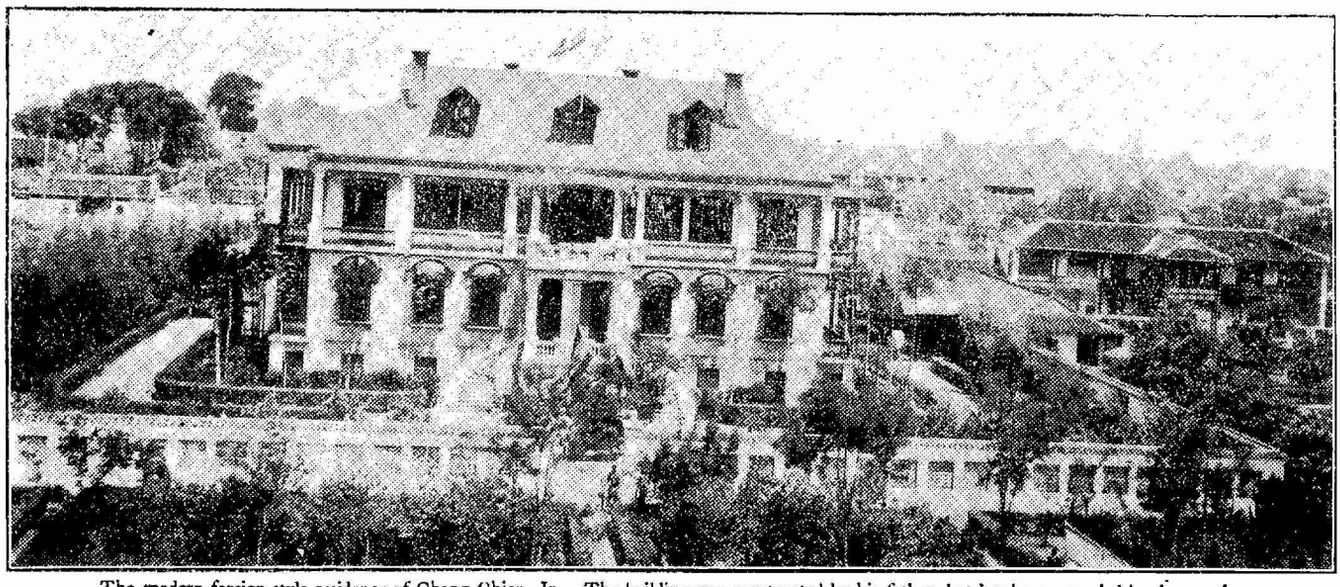
NOTICE

A CABLE has just been received from the Whitin Machine Works stating that they do not approve old Whitin Machinery for this market These old machines are not suitable for out here, and cannot be expected to give satisfactory results. The Whitin Machine Works build a different standard machine for the Orient, and will not be responsible for these second hand Whitin Machines.

Edward G. Whittaker,

Foreign Representative.

The credit for the modern development of the district belongs to Mr. Chang Chien and to his brother Mr. Chang Cha, both of whom have labored long and effectively in improving this important section of the Yangtsze valley. Mr. Chang Cha, the elder brother has never been in official life, but has devoted most of his eighty years and more to his district. Mr. Chang Chien, also a noted Hanlin scholar, was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in 1913 and has a reputation for his constructive endeavors that extend all over the Orient and has even received attention in American magazines. He has been offered many high positions in the Chinese government, one being the premiership, but has always declined to serve. Now that his son, Chang Chien, Jr., an American returned student, is gradually taking over the active affairs of his father, there is hope in many liberal circles that Mr. Chang will enter active political affairs in this present hour of China's darkness. Many leaders think he has qualifications for occupying the highest position in the land, after His Excellency, Hsu Shih Chang, retires from the presidency.



The modern foreign style residence of Chang Chien, Jr. The building was constructed by his father, but has been occupied by the son since his marriage to a graduate of the French Siccawei Institution, Shanghai.

It is practically impossible to convey in a few words an effective picture of this district—that only may be acquired by an actual visit and inspection. In the first place there has been constructed on the banks of the river modern docking and godown facilities for river steamers. From this dock stretch out in all directions modern roads and canal transportation lines. The factory district is located on the river while the city, schools, banks and business houses are located some six miles inland.

The most striking development that the foreign visitor notes are the modern roads, most of which are now being hard surfaced. There are probably forty miles of good roads with modern bridges and the present appropriation for road construction is $300,000. There are about a half dozen motor cars already in the city, one of them being a passenger truck recently constructed in Shanghai that accommodates twenty persons. As soon as the road connecting the city and the river has been rock surfaced, it is planned to connect the places with a regular truck service. It would seem that Shanghai motor car dealers are neglecting a fine field in not pushing their business at this interior city which already has more country roads than Shanghai.

Of the manufacturing enterprises the cotton weaving and spinning mills are most interesting. Together they have 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 4,000 operators. The average daily wage for adults is forty cents, for children apprentices twenty cents. The machinery in the cotton mill as well as in the cotton seed oil mill is of English manufacture. Orders have just been placed for new machinery which will double the capacity of the oil mill and Mr. Chang Chien now has definite plans for seven cotton mills for the district, this number being considered necessary to make the section independent of foreign, or in other words, Japanese products.

A group of American returned students who are assisting in the industrial, educational and social development of Nantungchow.

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A volume could be written on the educational development of Nantungchow and vicinity, there being 334 separate institutions with more than 20,000 students in regular attendance. Literally it may be said that this is one district of China in which every child has an opportunity to acquire an education. There is a medical college, normal school, agricultural school, commercial school, and numerous primary and intermediate institutions. Among the novel innovations is a school of embroidery with about 100 young women students. Several of the productions of this institution have been awarded first prizes abroad and there is one retail estalishment in New York City that takes practically the entire output. Another unusual educational institution is a school for actors, this being an attempt by Mr. Chang, and probably the first in China to elevate the Chinese stage. A large sericulture school is now in process of construction. Women receive instruction in the girl's normal school. In addition to the eductional institutions there is a public library, a botanical and zoological garden, a museum containing objects from old China in porçelain, bronze, embroidery, animal life, old literary productions, models of machinery and so on. There is a large public park, a model prison and a people's factory. Water for a fountain in the botanical park is supplied from a deep well by an American windmill. Upon one of the "five mountains" is an observatory and at the foot of another mountain pleasantly located is an infirmary and a school for the blind and dumb children.

The wisteria arbor in the Botannical Gardens at Nantungchow. The group consists of a number of American business men from Shanghai and American returned students of Nantungchow. Chang Chien, Jr., is in the center.

And then there is Lan Shan Mountain, a hill of some six hundred feet rising abrupt from the river plain and about five miles inland from the river bank. It is difficult to describe the mountain scenery and refrain from poetry, especially in the spring. In the distance is the Yangstze River that fades into the sky with junks in the breeze that remind the visitor of mammoth birds. Around the mountain on all sides spreads the level plain with fields in geometrical designs with canals as borders. The modern road back to the city appears as a silver ribbon in the picture. The mountain has a special significance to Americans since it is the ancestral home of the *Lang Shang* chicken, a brand of poultry of black feathering that is common to almost every American farm yard. There are probably more than a hundred temples and shrines and one nunnery on the mountain. Some idea of the wealth of the district may be gained from the fact that the priests receive more than $300,000 annually in copper and cash offerings. Several years ago Mr. Chang educated under his personal supervision several of the boy candidates for the priesthood and these men are now leaders in the religious community and are said to have "elevated" the profession considerably. In connection with Lan Shan Mountain mention should also be made of the afforestation work that has been carried on until the hill is completely covered with trees, many being of imported varieties. There is a nursery and experimental orchard where seedlings are produced for replanting along the country roads and canals. The cotton experiment station at the foot of the mountain is said to be producing excellent results from American varieties of cotton.

The modern development of Nantungchow is entirely a Chinese accomplishment, no foreign influence entering into the work except through the returned students who are everywhere. With one or two exceptions the returned students are from American universities, the leaders in the various lines being Messrs. Alex. Y. Lee, Huang Yu-lang, Lai Ping-ling, Y. M. Tseng, Hsu Kung-che, S. Z. Kwauk, K. M. Loo, B. Y. Lee, and Mr. Ho. Most of these men are graduates of courses in agriculture, engineering, textile work and chemistry.

To make the trip from Shanghai to Nantungchow requires from eight to ten hours, and it is well worth the effort to see this example of "Paradise on Earth in China." Chang Chien and his brother Chang Cha and Chang Chien, Jr., literally are monarch of all they survey and probably have no counterpart outside of the fiction of childhood where the benevolent ruler ministers to his subjects as he does to his own children, for in truth that is what they are at Nantungchow.

J. B. P.

News from North China

The Law College in Peking has enlisted 120 students and teachers for free night schools.

Captain Watson the Naval Attache of the American Embassy in Tokyo, and Mrs. Watson, are spending a few days in Peking.

Major W. C. Philoon, Assistant Military Attache at the American legation here, has left for a two or three weeks' trip in Manchuria.

J. Paul Jameson has been appointed first American Consul at Kalgan and will leave Washington in the near future to take up the new duties.

The engagement has been announced of V. Reinhardt, chief accountant of Andersen, Meyer and Company, to Miss Edith Pearson, Tientsin.

A concert will be given to-night at the Peking Y. M. C. A. auditorium by the Tsing Hua College students. The proceeds will be devoted to charity.

A recital under the auspices of the School of Music was given by Mme de Sigalas, pianist, Mrs. Dunlap, mezzo contralto, and Mme Megret, mezzo-soprano, at the American legation, Wednesday.

General Chiang Kuei-ti, Lieutenant-General of Jehol, makes an announcement in the *Government Gazette* that he is in no way connected with the Sino-Italian Bank nor is he a promoter of the institution.

The Ministry of Communications has appointed Messrs. Rouse, Poullain and Wang Chung-yi to act as attaches to the Chinese Plenipotentiary Delegate to the International Postal Convention to be held in Madrid.

"Midsummer Nights' Dream" which was to have been presented on May 14, by the students of the Anglo-Chinese Girls' School in English, at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium in Tientsin, has been postponed to June 4.

Sidney Barton, C. M. G., Chinese Secretary of the British legation in Peking, who has been on a year's home leave, is expected to be back at his post in ten days. During his absence, H. I. Harding has acted as Chinese secretary.

The oratorical contest between Tsing Hua, Peking Higher Normal and Peking Academy, which was postponed becauses of the American College

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6,000	Alaska Seal Skins (Dressed, Dyed and Machined, for account United States Government)	117,000	Persians and Kid Crosses
		1,500	Fisher
5,500	Alaska Seal Skins, Dressed, Dyed and Machined, for accounts other Shippers	14,000	Marten
		2,500	Baum-Marten
772	Seal Skins, for account Japanese Government	6,000	Stone Marten
568	Broadtails		

TUESDAY, May 11

9,600	Badger	1,000	Blue Fox
28,000	House Cat	11,000	White Fox
180	Wolverine	2,100	Cross Fox
		1,200,000	Squirrel

WEDNESDAY, May 12

2,000	Bear	119	Leopard Cat
2,675	Hair Seal	4,600	Reindeer Skins
350	Mountain Lion	550,000	Opossum

THURSDAY, May 13

1,500 Silver Fox

FRIDAY, May 14

16,500	Wild Cat	2,900	Lynx
15,000	Lynx Cat	175,000	Raccoon

SATURDAY, May 15

2,400	Viscachas	180,000	Ermine, White
10,000	Chinchilla Rat.	35,000	Ermine, Grey
2,400	Chinchilla	80,000	Ermine, Brown

MONDAY, May 17

160,000 Mink

TUESDAY, May 18

7,800	Russian Sable	37	Japanese Sable

7 Sea Otter

WEDNESDAY, May 19

90,000 Red Fox

THURSDAY, May 20

400,000 Skunk

FRIDAY, May, 21

157,000	Rabbits (Dutch and Belgian)	1,000	China Pahmi
190,000	Pounds Australian Rabbit Skins	10,500	Dressed Lamb Skins
145,000	Pounds New Zealand Rabbit Skins	19,000	Dyed Lamb Skins
4,800	Otter	25,000	Wombat
150,000	Nutria	15,000	Wallaby
1,300	Guanaco	3,200	Kangaroo
		450,000	White Hare

SATURDAY, May 22

550,000	Marmot	1,475	Swift Fox
65,000	Australian Red Fox	22,000	South American Fox
7,000	Macedonian Red Fox		

MONDAY, May 24

800,000	Muskrat	40,000	Muskrat, Black
240,000	Muskrat, Southern	60,000	Seal Dyed Muskrat

500 Seal Dyed Muskrat Plates

TUESDAY, May 25

150,000	Fitch	2,250,000	Mole
		150,000	Kolinsky

WEDNESDAY, May 26

32,225	Dozen Conies (Sea Lions, Near Seals, Molines)	10,000	Flying Squirrels
		12,000	Goat Rugs
1,500	Sea Lion Plates	140,000	China Dog Mats
200	Near Seal Plates	3,400	China Dog Robes
16,000	China Mink	1,800	Thibet Robes
80,000	Japanese Mink	5,000	Thibets
10,000	Japanese Fox	31,000	Barunduki
7,000	Japanese Marten	6,700	White Kid Skins

Sundries, Etc.

THURSDAY, May 27

16,000	Grey Fox	175,000	Civet Cat
16,000	Ringtail Cat	70,000	Wolf

FRIDAY, May 28

15,000	Russian Ponies	150,000	Australian Ringtail Opossum
400,000	Australian Opossum	21,000	Beaver

Goods on Show at Funsten Bros. & Co.'s Warehouse, First and Olive Streets, St. Louis, U.S.A., May 3. This sale is expected to realize about $30,000,000, which will be the largest fur sale ever held in the history of the trade. Cable Address "Funsten, St. Louis." Latest Market Information furnished to our regular shippers by cable and copy of agreement to others upon request. Representatives for the Far East, LOUIS & SCHUEDDIG, 21, Aleutskaya, Vladivostok, Siberia, Russia.

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Reunion last Saturday, is set for May 23, at the Peking Government University.

The School of Judges on May 12, held its commencement exercises. The Minister of Justice, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Itakura and Yawata, Japanese Advisers to the Peking Ministry of Justice, were among those present.

Admiral Gleaves, commanding the American Asiatic fleet, will pay an unofficial visit to Peking, arriving about May 25. Mrs. Gleaves and party are expected to arrive in advance on May 18, coming via Taku, where they will disembark from a transport.

A compromise has been arranged for the holding of the annual meeting of the Bank of China between the Anfu members and the non-Anfu members. A fortnight ago, the Anfu members broke up the annual meeting. The meeting will be held again on June 27.

The Cabinet has accepted the resignation of Hsiung Hsi-ling as Director-general of the Grand Canal Improvement Board. Pan Fu, Vice-Minister of Finance, and Associate Director of the Board, has been appointed by Mandate to be Director General of the Board.

A set of ceremonial robes which were made during the late Hung Hsien Monarchical movement and deposited with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, according to the *Peking Daily News*, have been stolen. The cost of the Imperial robes is estimated at $1,100.

A. E. Blanco, Professor of the Customs College, Peking, spoke at the Union Language School on the "Opium and Drug Problems," on Saturday morning, May 15. Mr. Blanco is an authority on this subject, and is a director of the International Anti-Opium Association.

The American Consulate-General in Tientsin will move from its present quarters to the house formerly owned by Mr. von Hanneckin on the corner of Meadows Road and Taku Road in September. The Consul-General will occupy the residence, and an office building will be erected in the rear.

D. J. Torrence, representative of the International Banking Corporation and Siems Carey Railway and Canal Company, departed last Monday for America by way of Shanghai. He will be away from China for several months on leave of absence. Mr. Evans from New York is now acting for him.

There is a report in circulation to the effect that the government plans to make Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang a banking street. The lots now occupied by houses on that street will be purchased by the government, and the prison wards in that quarter will also be removed. In their places, up-to-date bank buildings will be constructed.

In order to hasten if possible the realization of the Taku Reclamation Scheme, the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin at its regularly monthly meeting held on Thursday afternoon sent an appeal to the American legation at Peking requesting the Acting Minister Dr. Tenney, to do anything he can to further the project of making Tientsin a deep sea port.

Stanley Williams, manager of the International Banking Corporation, and vice-president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, will leave Tientsin in about three weeks for Manila where he has been transferred to relieve Mr. Taylor who goes to the San Francisco office of the Bank. C. J. Donnell, who arrived in Tientsin from the New York office will succeed Mr. Williams.

The Italian aviators participating in the Rome-Peking-Tokyo flight will arrive in Peking from Tsingtao on Monday. Their machines were somewhat damaged, and had to be repaired at Tsingtao. Otherwise they would have reached Peking last Monday. An elaborate program for the entertainment of the Italian flyers upon their arrival has been prepared by General Ting Chin, Chief of the Chinese Aeronautic Department.

The first annual meeting of the Tientsin Women's Social Service Club was held at the home of Miss Grace Li, Tientsin, on Tuesday afternoon. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: president, Mrs. Ling Ping; vice-president, Mrs. D. B. Nye; recording secretary, Mrs. C. H. Pian; English recording secretary, Dr. Miller; treasurer, Mrs. T. T. Wu, corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. C. Broned; club adviser, Miss Carolyn March.

The Cabinet at its meeting on May 11, decided to place the former enemy concessions in Tientsin and Hankow under municipal administration. Municipalities will be organized in which the rate-payers will have elective power. Councils will be elected which will have charge of the maintenance and policing of the concessions. The question of whether or not foreign residents and rate-payers in the concessions are to have the privilege of voting and holding offices as councilmen was not decided at the meeting.

Two hundred and eighty American college men attended the college reunion last Saturday at Tsing Hua College. One feature of the entertainment was a baseball game in which the Peking Americans defeated the Tsinghua team by a score of 8 to 1 in a seven innings game. After the supper, Dr. Wei Sung New, secretary of the American College Club of North China, proposed a vote of thanks to the

College, which was given with enthusiasm. The guests returned to Peking about 9 o'clock in the evening.

The Banca Sino-Italianna per l'Industria was opened on the morning of May 12, in Peking. The Bank, which is established at No. 1 Rue Gaubil, in the legation quarter, next to the Asia Bank, is a Sino-Italian enterprise. On the opening days, guests were received by General Li Pa-ling, Hu Teng-ling, Wang Ching-ling and Dr. L. Cugno, representatives of General Chang Hsun, and other promoters of the Bank. A luncheon was also served at the Grand Hotel de Peking which was attended by a large number of Chinese officials, members of the Italian community and other foreigners.

A telegram has been received from General Wang I-tang, Northern Chief Delegate to the Shanghai Internal Peace Conference, stating: "I was surprised to read in the *Pei Yang Shih Pao* that I had resigned from the An Fu Club. The original object was to effect the salvation of the nation, and it has done all that is possible to further the interest of the country. As most of the promoters of the Club have entrusted me with task of directing its affairs, I have done my best to surmount all sorts of difficulties. . . . . I hope that none of my friends will be misled by false reports published in the press."

Peking, May 15, 1920.

News from Central China

T. C. Yen, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Hupei-Hunan Section, departed for Shanghai on May 10.

A branch of the Chung Mei Trading Corporation with head office in Shanghai and of which C. C. Nieh is the president, has been opened in the Chinese city of Hankow. They are import, export and commission merchants.

G. Russel Brown, British Consul-General at Hankow, who has been transferred to Chefoo, will leave shortly for his post. F. A. Wallis has assumed charge of the British Consulate General at Hankow since May 8.

The local detachment of Japanese troops will be relieved at this port in September. The new troops who are to replace the present detachment in the Japanese Barracks in Hankow will be from the Kurema 18th Division,

Mrs. L. H. Roots, wife of Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Church Mission, Hankow, will lecture to the Chinese amahs next week in the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Hankow in connection with the American Woman's Club of Hankow.

Women's Vocational Society is a new organization in Wuchang formed by a number of Chinese girl students. They will study all problems in connection with the position of Chinese women in society, and endeavor to help women earn a living by their labor.

The Hin Wah Paste Manufacturing Company opened their branch in Hankow on May 9, and many prominent Chinese attended the opening ceremony. The Hin Wah Company has branches in Hongkong, Tientsin and Hankow with a head office in Shanghai.

The Musical Club of Hankow held its first meeting of the year at the home of Dr. S. T. Kong, on Wednesday Those present were: Rev. and Mrs. Harvey, H. D. Hwang, Rev. S. H. Littell, Misses Liu, Mr. Woo, J. C. Wei, Rev. T. K. Fred Ko and Peter S. Jowe.

On May 7, the Chinese national humiliation day or the day on which the Japanese government forced upon the Chinese government at Peking the twenty-one demands in 1915, members of the Hupeh Pro-

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vincial Assembly of their accord refused to hold the regular session.

The Industrial Bureau of Changsha has notified the tea merchants guild at Hankow to the effect that transit passports have been prepared for tea merchants intending to proceed to Hunan doing tea business. Holders of these passports will be exempt of a portion of the transit dues at all likin stations in Hunan.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Changteh, Hunan, recently telegraphed to the Peking government pressing upon them the necessity of abolishing "likin" or inland transit taxation. They set forth numerous drawbacks of this system of taxation, emphasizing the hindrance it causes to Chinese as well as foreign trade in China.

Dr. S. T. Kong, mining engineer at Hankow having mining property in Hunan, is promoting his new business connected with paints. He manufactured zinc white from ores purchased from the mines at Shuikowshan, Hunan. With the zinc white and the dyed cloy, he will manufacture high class paints of all colors. The Bright Star Paint Company has been formed of which Dr. S. T. Kong is the chief engineer.

During the past week, small purchases of wood oil and hides were reported to have been made in the export market of Hankow; but the market generally remained quiet. The market for imported piece goods was quiet but firm. In the market for cotton yarn, there was little doing on account of the continued slump in Japanese prices, and dealers were holding off in expectation of a still further drop in rates. Clearances of yarn may be considered fair.

Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, general superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, and Hsu Yungting, president of the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce and general manager of the Tso Hsin Factories, Wuchang, are interesting themselves in forming a society for the promotion of industries in the Wuhan cities. Many of the leading men in the industrial community are on the charter membership list. Premises have been secured, and a preparation committee is arranging an inauguration meeting.

Heavy programs for demonstration on May 7 to commemorate the humiliation China suffered at the hands of Japanese in 1915 when Japan presented and forced upon China were planned by students at Nanchang. All schools and colleges had been notified to parade at the Public Recreation Grounds, but found in the morning of May 7 all schools and the Public Recreation Grounds strongly guarded by soldiers and policemen. All the programs of the students were at once cancelled and there was no demonstration on that day.

Nearly nine-tenths of the cultivated land is in poppy fields, is the report of an opium inspector sent out by the government of Hupeh, who inspected many districts in the province. In Yunhsien when officials were sent out to urge the farmers to uproot their poppies and warn them of the anti-opium regulations now in force, the farmers unanimously replied since they had been taxed previously for planting poppy they had the right to cultivate opium. In attempting to uproot the opium, the officials came into open clash with the farmers, and as a result seven farmers were shot.

The current quotations in taels per picul of the products of export in Hankow are as follows: cowhides, best selected, 44.50, seconds, 34.50; buffalo No 1, 10/60 lbs, 25.00, No 2, 10/60 lbs, 21.00; jute (abuliton), 5.70; white vegetable tallow, 51 titre, 12.50; green vegetable tallow, 52 titre, 10.90; animal tallow. 14,00; gallnuts, usual shape, 22.00, plum, 24.50; cotton Liho, 27.00, Shensi 30.50; white and yellow sesamum seed, 7. 40; yellow beans, 2.50; broad beans, quantities including beans of all kinds, 1.90; white peas, 2. 30; sesamum seed oil, 15.50; wood oil, 15.30; bean oil, 12.50; hen albumen, 90.00; hen yolk, liquid, 2 percent boracic, 13.50. Antimony crude is quoted at 60.00 taels per ton, and antimony regulus, 116.00 taels per ton.

During the past two weeks, Wuchang was the center of student agitations. Boone University was most effected during the student movement this time. In view of the active student movement in Shanghai and other places, the students of Boone University attempted to go on strike and presented to the University Council their demand for two extra holidays. After considerable deliberation, the University Council decided not to grant the holidays demanded, and on the students peremptorily refusing to attend class, they declared the University temporarily closed on May 5. Parents and guardians were notified to take their students home, and the University remained closed until May 12. Dr. Alfred A. Gilman, president of Boone University, upon his return from Shanghai, reopened the University on May 12 and educational work in Boone University was thenceforth resumed. Besides Boone University, several other colleges were in a similar situation during the past two weeks. But the vigilant watch of the officials and firm attitude of the school anthorities brought the propaganda plans of the students to a peaceful conclusion.

Hankow, May 15, 1920.

News from South China

There will be a revival of the Buddhist teaching in Canton, the premises of the former Legislator's Club at East Garden having been selected for the meeting place.

The Canton Boy Scouts will have a rally and demonstration Saturday afternoon, May 29. Different troops in the city will participate in the exhibition of scout activities.

The inhabitants of Yamchow and Limchow are opposing the annexation of their circuits to Kwangsi, they having recently forward a protest to the Administrative Council of the Military government.

Chao Fan, former Minister of Communication and personal representative of Tuchun Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan to the Administrative Council of the Military government is leaving Canton, having just severed his connection with that body.

By special permission of the Peking government the principal proprietors of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, the Kan Family, will erect a memorial arch in honor of their late mother, Mrs. Kan Poon Shi, who died a few months ago.

The Army and Police Club, with headquarters on the Bund, will be closed for lack of financial support. The club used to be financed by General Li Yao-hon, a former Civil Governor. Since his departure however, it has lost its most influential sponsor.

The students of the middle schools in Kahing have been on strike in sympathy with the Shanghai students against direct negotiation with Japan over the Shantung question since April 14. It is said that the teachers there are in sympathy with the students.

The Marine Corps of the Military government will be assigned to the command of Admiral Lin Pao-yi, Minister of the Navy, as General Ma Chi, Director of the Kwangtung Arsenal, is too busy to take charge of it, after the resignation of General Niu Yung-chuen.

The Acting Civil Governor has issued instructions to the circuit intendants along the Canton delta to prepare against floods in the West, North and East Rivers. The magistrates of Namhoi and Punyu and the Canton Police Headquarters have also received like instruction.

Tan Ting-kai, commanding the Southern troops in Hunan, informs the Military government that Northern troops have sent scouts across the boundary from Kiangsi to his territory, requesting that protest be made to the Kiangsi Tuchun against this violation of the armistice still existing.

The citizens of Shiuhing will have a public park for educational and recreation activities. They have sent their maps and designs to the Canton government for approval, and same has been sanctioned. The land will be appropriated by the government, while the funds will be appropriated by the people.

Despite the heavy rainfall on the afternoon of May 4, the anniversary of the birth of the student movement against militarism, more than 4,000 students from fifty schools in Canton met in front of the East Garden for a demonstration. The Boy Scouts from the fourth troop were present to assist the police in preserving order.

The Canton City Students Union has started a weekly, the first number appearing May 2. The monthly issue will cease publication. The language being used is the new popular Chinese instead of literary kind of the old order. The first number devotes much space to the interest of the labor movement and organizations. The name of the publication is *Yuen Chiu*.

According to a statement submitted by the Bureau of Finance to the Military Governor of Kwangtung covering the period from January 1, to November 30, 1919, the unpaid dues to the Navy alone amounted to $393,400; and to the different contingents of troops, $16,842,000. Since December 1919 the dues in arrears have totalled more than $4,000,000. These and other smaller items bring the total arrears to more than $24,000,000.

The Poultry Guild, with its headquarters at Man Chin Tong, Kwong Nga Li, again announces that it has not applied to the government for permission to farm out the collection of the proposed poultry tax, as the guild has been opposing and is still opposed to the levy of this form of taxation. The poultry dealers have, since February, suspended their business as a protest against this form of taxation. Chickens are now selling at 75 cents a catty in Canton.

The Acting Civil Governor will soon communicate to the Provincial Assembly the public debts and deficits incurred by Kwangtung. This province is indebted to the Japanese Taiwan Bank, the Kwangtung Industrial Bank, the Canton Branch of the Bank of China, and some native banks a total amount of about $12,500,000. The deficit for 1919 amounts to some $16,950,000. For the payment of interest on debts alone, more than $1,200.000 are needed for the present year.

Hongkong recently experienced a general invasion of foreign troops. It was, however, a peaceful penetration, and, in addition to the green colored uniform one saw in the street when companies of Czecho-Slovak troops were ashore from their transport, there was seen the brighter hues of the uniform of the Polish soldiers, who to the number of nearly 2,000 arrived at Hongkong from Siberia in the transport *Jazaslawl*. They were under the command of General Branovski.

Chen Chiung-ming, commanding the Cantonese troops at Fukien, has telegraphed the Canton Military government stating that, regarding the recent misunderstanding among South-western troops in Fukien, none of his troops are now in Hsin Yau; only Feng Tsing-tao's men and not his were responsible for the dispute at Chao-an; and in the future, he will cooperate with Admiral Lin Pao-yi, Tuchun of the part of Fukien occupied by the Military government troops before the armistice.

According to reports from the circle of members of Parliament deciding to leave Canton, some 240 members of the House of Representatives and 110 Senators have drawn allowance from agents in Hongkong to go to Shanghai, since their departure began more than a month ago. Those who left here without applying to the National Assembly treasury for aid numbered about 250. Among the secretarial staff, more than fifty members have already arrived at Shanghai. It is understood that an unofficial office will be opened at Shanghai for the transaction of business relating to the interest of the constitutional movement.

The one hundred and fourteen members of Parliament still remaining in Canton, claiming to represent fourteen provinces, met last May 4, and elected three new administrative directors for the Military government to replace Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and Tang Shao-yi. Many who attended the meeting did not believe that they were competent to take action and refrained from voting. Those elected and the number of votes cast for each follow: Hsiung Keh-wu, Tuchun of Szechuen, 85 votes; Wen Tsung-yao, a Cantonese, formerly a Commissioner of Foreign Affairs here, 80 votes; and Liu Hsin Shih, Tuchun of Kweichow, 78 votes. Sun Kwong-ting and 25 other members have issued a statement disclaiming responsibility for the action.

The Athletic League of Canton, now composed of the South China Athletic Association, the Kwangtung Educational Association. the Ching Wu Athletic Association, the Y. M. C. A. and the Canton Athletic Club, has decided to hold a track and field meet soon. The following officers have been elected for taking charge of the affairs of meeting: presidents of chief patrons, Li Pakyin, Ngai Bong-ping, Chen Kiewoon, and Kan Kim Shek; chairman of the general committee, Li Ming-tak, and vice-chairman, Ho Kim Ng; finance, Kin Shang Fan and Job Fong; field and miscellaneous, Chang Shih-Hi, Tang Tso-yim, Shum Kwei Shau, and Wong Lai Hoi; judges, Chen Yin, Yau Ki Chong, Ho Lum, Lai Pui Wing, Leung Chin Vun; training, M. F. Hsu and Tracey Jones; social Li Pay-yin; correspondence, Lo Shiu Ao and Kung Tze-choy; guards, Ho Kim Ng. From this League

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athletes will be sent to attend the national meet at Shanghai next summer.

The Sincere Company at Canton has refused to honor the summons of the Kwangchow District Court in Canton for the appearance of Wong Kwok Shun, one of the directors of the company to answer why an injunction should not be issued to restrain the company from paying the $300,000 due to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Finance of the Military government, who is now no longer acting. The company asserts, however, that Mr. Wong is not a resident of Canton and is not connected with the Canton concern but the Hongkong branch. Moreover, Mr. Wong asserts that he has contracted the loan from Dr. Wu on security given and that he is not expected to redeem his note until it is due according to regular law governing contracts. The Sincere Company has retained lawyers to look after its interest, at the same time informing Dr. Wu of the action being taken by the Military government. The government seems to believe that, in case of the non-appearance of Mr. Wong, the Court may render decision in default.

H. W.

Who's Who in China

Li Shih-hou, Minister of Finance.

(李思浩字鄭侯)

Mr. Li Shou-hou, Minister of Finance, was born at Ningpo in 1880. In his youth he was well known, throughout his native Province of Chekiang, for his literary attainments and high scholarship. Being successful in the government examinations, he obtained the literary degree of Chu Jen or M. A., when he was only twenty two years old.

In 1905 the present Minister of Finance went to Peking. Soon upon his arrival in the capital he was appointed a second class Junior Secretary of the Board of Revenues. In 1908 he was made a member at large of the Department of Taxation and concurrently held the post of the Resident Director of the Statistical Bureau of the Board of Finance which was previously called the Board of Revenues.

At the end of 1908, Mr. Li was promoted to be a Second Class Member of the Department of Taxation. In the summer of the following year he was appointed to the post of the Assistant Director-General of the Statistical Bureau. At the end of 1909 he received an additional post as the First Class Deputy of the Directorate-General of the Salt Administration. In 1910 Mr. Li became the Chief of the Department of Taxation.

In 1911 he received the concurrent post of the Chief Auditor of the Financial Re-organization Bureau. After the establishment of the Republic in 1912, Mr. Li was appointed Junior Secretary of the Ministry of Finance; in January 1913, a member of the National Taxation Preparation Bureau; and in September, Chief of the Salt Department of the same Bureau.

In January 1914, he was awarded the Fourth Class Chia Ho Decoration. In the same year he was recom-

mended by the then Minister of Finance to the post of the Sectional Chief of the Salt Administration. The following year he was given the rank of Chung Ta Fu and also the Third Class Chia Ho Decoration.

In April 1916, a Presidential Rescript was issued ordering that his name be recorded in the Cabinet, then known as Cheng Shih Tang, under the rank of Salt Transportation Commissioner. One month later he received the appointment nominally as Acting Vice-Minister of Finance and substantially as Chief of the Salt Administration and also Chief Chinese Inspector of the Salt Gabelle. Later he was promoted to the rank of Shang Ta Fu and given the Second Class Tashou Chia Ho Decoration. In April 1917 a Presidential Mandate was issued appointing him to take charge of the Ministry of Finance.

In June he was concurrently appointed the Director-General of the Bank of China. In August of the same year he was made full Vice-Minister of Finance, holding the concurrent posts of the Chief of the Salt Administration and Chief Inspector of the Salt Gabelle. Two months later he was given the Second Class Wen Hu Decoration, the first military order ever awarded to Mr. Li. In November he was again ordered to take charge of the Ministry of Finance. Just about one year afterward, he was awarded the Second Class Tashou Paokwan Chia Ho Decoration.

In January, 1919, he was relieved from the post of the Chief of the Salt Administration; but shortly afterwards he was again ordered to take charge of the Ministry of Finance. In June he was specially appointed Director-General of the Currency Reform Bureau; and in September, was ordered to be in charge of the Ministry of Finance. In October he became the recipient of the First Class Tashou Chia Ho Decoration.

In December 1919, Mr. Li was appointed to his present portfolio and became Director-General of the Salt Administration at the same time. The other concurrent but responsible position which Mr. Li is holding simultaneously is the Director-General of the Currency Reform Bureau to which post he was appointed only one week after he had been appointed the Minister of Finance.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

May 16. Peking correspondent sees financial crash as imminent in Central government organization.

May 18. Chinese cabinet declines Japan's offer for direct negotiations over Shantung.

SIBERIA

May 16. Vladivostok reports say Japanese and Russians are fighting near Chita with increased casualties.

May 18. Peking dispatch declares Russians are united in their antagonism for Japanese and desire to drive them out.

JAPAN

May 14. Japanese government party wins general election, with a substantial showing on the part of the labor and suffrage parties.——Announcement made of signing of the Consortium from Tokio on May 11, Japan relinquishing her claims.

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GENERAL

May 13. Turks said to have joined forces with the Russian Soviets in a military convention of twenty years duration.——President Carranza flees from Mexico City as Obregon and Huerta revolutionists take city.——London dispatch says Sinn Fein terrorism in Ireland has increased.

May 14. President Wilson urges Democrats to come out with pro-treaty platform.——Canada gets separate representation at Washington with minister to the U. S.

May 15. French break power of Federation of Labor in that country.——Arabs raid Christian village in Tyre zone, killing 500 people.

May 16. Announcement made that 136 American Congress men will visit China in July.——Italian government party defeated due to labor policy, premier resigns.——British miners threaten strike as coal prices rise.

May 17. Formal announcement made of the organization of the Consortium from Washington.——Red plots uncovered in Persia.

May 18. Finland joins Poland and Esthonia in fight against Russian Soviets.——London dispatch says Ireland is being swept with new wave of crime.——Revolutionists take last Carranza strong hold on United States border.

May 19. London dispatch says martial law may be proclaimed soon in Ireland.——United States Senate adopts House resolution declaring the war with Germany to be at an end.——Signor Bonomi, former minister of war, is asked to form new Italian cabinet.

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Men and Events

W. A. B. Nichols of Fearon Daniel Company, Shanghai, has returned from a business trip to Peking and Tientsin.

W. F. Lowell of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Shanghai, departed for Mukden, Manchuria, on Tuesday, May 18, on a short business trip.

Chang Chien, Jr., of Nantungchow, China, is in Shanghai this week on business. He is staying at the Great Eastern Hotel, Nanking Road.

Hsiaochang Sze-Ping, Second Secretary of the Chinese legation in London is in Shanghai on a brief visit before returning to England after an extensive home leave.

H. O. Hashagen and S. H. Noxon of the Standard Oil Company expect to depart for America on Saturday of this week. They will be absent from China about six months.

Samuel Sokobin, Vice-Consul of the United States of America for the past eight months stationed at Chungking, West China, arrived in Shanghai last week on his way to America.

J. P. Harrison, Jr., vice-president of the International Planters Corporation, 280 Broadway, New York, was in Shanghai this week on business. His firm is interested in the leaf tobacco business.

Rodney W. French of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, left for Tsingtao on Tuesday, May 18, where he will be connected with the Bank temporarily. Mr. French will return to Shanghai in a month or so.

A twenty percent increase in the tariff for advertisements, also a charge of one dollar each for preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments for insertions in their columns, has been announced by the Hongkong newspapers.

Walter Adams, formerly Vice-Consul of the American Consulate, Shanghai, and later attached to the Consulate at Batavia, passed through Shanghai on Monday enroute to his new post at Canton. Mr. Adams has been in America the past six months on leave.

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, head of the Chinese Red Cross and prominent in official life at Peking, was entertained at luncheon on Monday May 15, at the Union Club of China, by the committee of the Union Club. About thirty American, British and Chinese guests were present.

P. K. Chu, secretary of the World's Chinese Students Federation gave a luncheon on Tuesday, May 18, at the M. Y. San restaurant, Shanghai, in honor of Chang Chien, Jr., son of Hon. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and head of the industrial development now going on at Nantungchow, China.

Thomas Martin James, representing T. M. James and Sons China Company of Kansas City, Mo., extensive porcelain and chinaware dealers, arrived in Shanghai last week. Mr. James visited friends while in Shanghai and also made trips to Soochow and Hangchow. He is planning to depart for Japan on Saturday, May 22.

Fearon Daniel and Company of Shanghai have recently purchased three hundred *fong* of land in the British concession at Hankow. There is located on

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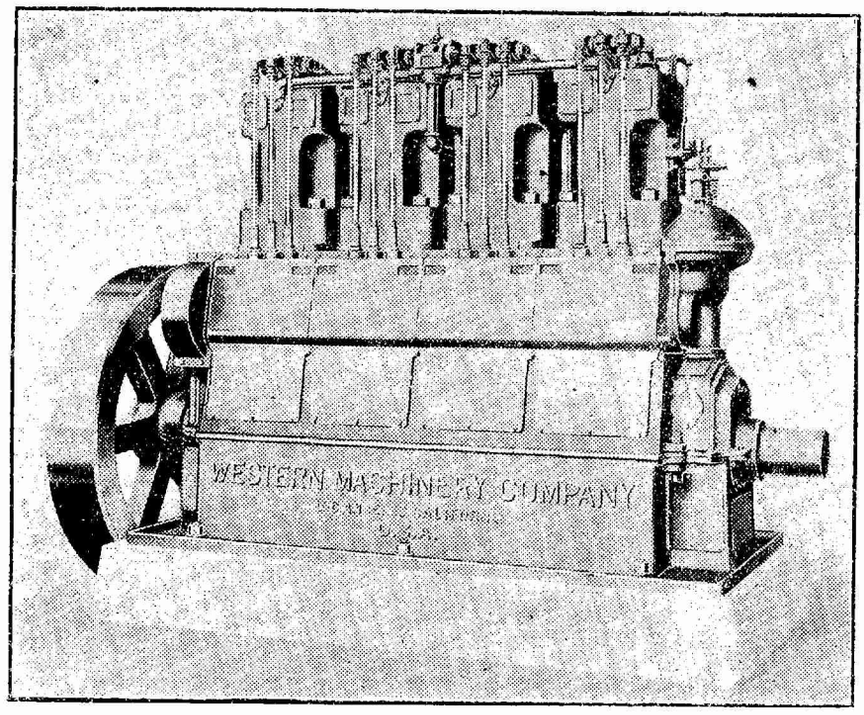

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the ground several buildings and godowns which will be used for office purposes. Fearon Daniel and Company now have offices located at Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, and Yunnanfu.

$500,000 Worth of Hospital Supplies for China Hospitals

A half million dollars worth of hospital supplies consisting of laboratory equipment, surgical equipment and instruments, bandages, medicines, dressings, cotton, sweaters, flannels, etc., intended for use in Siberia has been sent to the Central Committee of the American Red Cross in Shanghai for distribution to mission hospitals in China. The materials will be distributed without charge. A large force of clerks is now engaged in classifying and sorting the materials which occupy three floors of a large godown in Shanghai. Superintendents of mission hospitals in China of any and all creeds are urged to communicate their needs without delay to W. A. B. Nichols, Central Committee, American Red Cross, 18b Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Fearon, Daniel and Company Sue Japanese for Tls. 200,000

Fearon, Daniel and Company, an American firm with head office in Shanghai and branch offices in Tientsin, Peking, Hankow and at other points in China has entered suit for damages against the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin for Tls. 100,000 and against a newspaper, the *Shih Wen Pao* of Tientsin for a similar sum, because of an alleged libelous statement that appeared on a circular said to have been issued by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and also printed in the *Shih Wen Pao* which is printed in the Chinese language but alleged to be controlled by the Japanese. The cases will be tried in Tientsin and Peking. Fearon, Daniel and Company has engaged R. T. Evans, an American attorney to represent them. The articles appeared on April 24 and it is said that other American firms in North China are also involved in the rumors that have been spread by Japanese interests, the other firms being the China American Trading Company, Frazar and Company and Andersen, Meyer and Company. The rumors seem to have originated with the reported failure of the China Straw Braid Export Company, a French concern. The Japanese reported this failure stating that it was an "English" concern and then attributed a similar financial condition to several American firms in North China. The case will be watched with considerable interest because it probably is the first legal action to be taken by an American firm or individual against the Japanese for damaging rumors against Americans that constantly are being spread by them among the Chinese.

Kiangsu Association Elects Officers and Committee

More than 300 leading business men and industrial leaders from Kiangsu Province attended the meeting called by Chang Chien at Nantungchow, this province last week for the purpose of organizing a society for the improvement of industrial, educa-

tional, social, and political conditions in this part of China. The meeting lasted for three days from May 11 to 13 and consisted of addresses, dinners, theatrical entertainments, and visits to the various educational and industrial institutions of the district. The following officers and committee were elected: President, Hon. Chang Chien, president of Kiangsu Educational Association, president of Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association, Director-General of Grand Canal Bureau, Ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Ex-Speaker of Kiangsu Provincial Assembly; Huang Yen-pei, vice-president Kiangsu Educational Association and Member of Kiangsu Provincial Assembly; Wong Chin-moh, Ex-Vice Minister of Communications; Shen En-fu, secretary, Kiangsu Educational Association; Huang E-ling, Ex-Treasurer of Honan Province; Han Kuo-chun, Co-Director of Grand Canal Bureau and Ex-Governor of Kiangsu; Chang Chien, Jr, managing director, Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, president, Nantung College Faculty University, president of Nantung Industrial Administrative Board, Special Committee of Chamber of Commerce, Tung Chung Hai Tai; Tong Wan Chi, president, Government Institute of Technology; Chang L-ling, Ex-Minister of Education; Ma She-chi, Adviser to the Governor of Kiangsu; Sun Chiau, Vice-Speaker of Kiangsu Provincial Assembly; Chiu Chi-han, Ex-Member of Kiangsu Provincial Assembly, president, 4th Normal School of Kiangsu; Fong Wan, president, Nantung Girl's Normal School, Ex-Member of Parliament; Moh Hsian-yao, managing director of Teh Dah Cotton Mill; Chien Chun Kuo, Speaker of Kiangsu Provincial Assembly; Woo Chiao Tsen, manager of Dah Sung Cotton Mill; Yung Chung Chien, Member of Kiangsu Provincial Assembly; Liu Yuan, Ex-Vice Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Chang Cha, managing director of Land Reclamation Companies, president of Chamber of Commerce, Tung, Chun, Hai, Tai.

Picnic-Supper Planned By American Song Service at Jessfield Park

About 500 Americans in Shanghai are expected to be present at a picnic-supper to be given by the American Song Service at Jessfield Park, Shanghai, on the afternoon of Saturday, May 22, assembling at the park about 4 o'clock. This is the first picnic given by the Song Service and many features are planned for the occasion. C. D. Giauque has been elected chairman of the athletic committee for the afternoon and has planned several athletic fetes for all those present desiring to enter the field meet, including games and races. Mrs. F. J. Seeman is in charge of the refreshments and has asked all those attending to communicate with the following women in regard to contributions toward the supper: Those desiring to bring fried chicken are asked to communicate with Mrs. Hutchinson by telephone North-237, baked beans, to telephone Mrs. Brenneman, West-429; rolls, Mrs. J. Black, West-230; pies, Mrs. Giauque, West-230.

Of Special Interest

The annual Spring Flower Show is planning to be held under the auspices of the Shanghai Horticultural Society at the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon, May 25.

The secretaries of the Young Women's Christian Association will be at home to their friends on the afternoons, of Wednesday, May 26, at their home 6 Annam Road, Shanghai, on Friday, May 28, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

China's Choicest Products

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Antiques, laces, ivory, silks, linens, baskets, toys, and native products will be hled at the Former German Club on Friday and Saturday, May 21-22 from 3 to 12 p.m. Tea and supper will be served each day.

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MCTYEIRE SOROITY FETE

Mrs. C. E. Pearson of Shanghai and daughter, Miss Vera Pearson departed for England on Monday evening, May 17, on the *Mashimi Maru* via Suez. They will be absent from Shanghai about six months and are planning to return by way of America.

Mrs. Albert Gleaves, wife of Admiral Gleaves, commanding the American Asiatic Fleet, and Miss Gleaves passed through Shanghai this week on their way to Peking on a short visit. Admiral Gleaves is expected to join them in Peking on May 25.

The members of the American College Club of Shanghai will hold their annual picnic supper at the Shanghai College on Tuesday afternoon, May 18. Games will be played, and a social time is being planned by the committee. Each member is allowed to bring a guest.

The Chinese Women's Suffrage Association have delegated three women to act as representatives for them at the forthcoming International Suffrage Conference to be held in Switzerland, it is reported. Those elected to attend are: Miss Soum Cheng, who formerly attended a law school in France; Miss Chu Soo-ai, of Columbia University, New York; and Mrs. Tsze Chai-ho, who is at the present time in Switzerland.

The last meeting of the year preceding the garden fete was held by the American Woman's Club at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon, May 18. Mrs. W. H. Lunt, retiring president of the club received a rising vote of thanks for her efforts in making the past two years successful club years. She will be succeeded by Mrs. Frederick Sites. Plans for the annual garden fete to be held on Saturday, May 29, at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, were discussed. Reports of the different committees were read by Mrs. J. B. Sawyer of the social service department, Mrs. F. B. Hudson, social department, Mrs. G. B. Fryer, membership committee, Mrs. J. MacBeth, courtesies committee, and Mrs. C. F. Remer, vice committee. Mrs. F. J. Seeman read the treasurer's report. The tea hostesses for the day were Mrs. E. H. Davis and Mrs. W. H. Lowe. The list of new members announced are: Mrs. C. A. Cheshire, Mrs. W. L. Runyan, Mrs. G. M. Thomas, Mrs. T. G. McMartin, Mrs. E. J. Stotler and Miss M. A. Lissak.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Clash of Interests in the Pacific

From Kelly's Trade Review (British)

The second and most dangerous of Great Britain's competitiors in the Pacific is the United States. The American is active everywhere. He was active—and very active indeed—during the initial stages of the war, when Great Britain and her Allies were engaged for long months in the death-struggle.

After all, business is business. It is Great Britain's especial business now to face the facts. During the past four years the people of the United States have supplied the world's requirements to an extent that could scarcely have been credited a few years ago. The Americans have sent to the warring people munitions and food; they have supplied other markets with manufactures formerly obtained from the belligerent countries; they have done all this, and latterly played an important part in the war themselves; and so remarkable is America's power of production, that even during the period when the United States was exerting its best efforts in raising and equipping an immense army for the European battlefields there was but a slight decline in her inflated foreign trade.

These are the facts of the situation, and they are viewed with some apprehension as to the future by many thoughtful people, who do not hesitate to express the belief that the future of the world's export trade is with the United States of North America.

The American is keen, fresh, business-like, a buyer, and a seller. He has a firm hold in the Pacific. His operations are extending, and his grip is tightening.

The United States has always kept a watchful eye on the immense importance of the islands of the Pacific. The annexation of Riatea, and of Hawaii; the treaties with Hawaii; the annexation of Fiji; the assertion of rights in Samoa and the treaties therewith; the conquest of the Philippines; and the treaty with Tonga are now past history, emphasising the watchfulness of the great Republic.

In the great commercial struggle in the Pacific we must not lose sight of the fact that the war has left the United States in a peculiarly favourable position for overseas trading.

Before the war the United States supplied only about one-sixth of the world's export trade in manufactures, which then amounted to about $7,000,000,000 a year. The total volume has been temporarily reduced during the fiscal year 1919, and is probably now little more than $6,500,000,000, but of this sum the United States supplied almost half. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the export of manufactures from the United States has averaged $265,000,000 per month during ten months of the fiscal year, and it is estimated that the total will be more than $3,000,000,000 when the figures for the twelve months are available. It is significant, too, that nearly two-thirds of the estimated amount is included in the period following the close of the war.

An analysis of export statistics for the fiscal years 1914 and 1919 shows the phenomenal gains

which have occurred in American sales in the "non-manufacturing" area of the world, which, prior to the war, drew its manufactures chiefly from Europe and the United States. Dispensing with figures, the changed situation since 1914 may be summarised thus: Exports to North American areas other than the United States, doubled in 1919; to South Africa exports more than trebled; to Oceania the increase was 250 percent; while goods shipped to Africa were of nearly five times the value of the 1914 exports.

The United States is the only manufacturing country, other than Japan, to show an increase of its exports of manufactured goods during the war period; but Americans are also liberal buyers. In eleven months of the present fiscal year the total trade of the country is officially reported to be $9,111,000,000, exceeding any full year in the past, and making it practically certain that the grand total for the year which ended with June will exceed $10,000,000,000.

During the whole war-period the United States has been sending her trade missionaries into all parts, and working hard to build up a mighty mercantile fleet. In three months she has produced a million tons of shipping, whilst it will take us a year to do the same. She has also become out great rival in South America,—which before the war was our best market—due to our reduction in the export of coal, and she is supplying us and our Dominions with steel plates, rails, cars, wagons, and locomotives, which were previously exported by ourselves—and, finally, she has left us her debtor to the tune of a thousand million sterling.

The *Detroit Free Press* recently said: "America's invasion of Britain's industrial market is well under way. The Welsh coalfields are overflowing with Yankee missionaries intent on getting a foothold on the other side of the water."

In his message to Congress, on his return from Paris, President Wilson said: "No serious danger of foreign competition now threatens American industries. Our country has emerged from the war less disturbed and less weakened than any of the European countries which are our competitors in manufacture. Their industrial establishments have been subjected to greater strain than ours, their labour forces to a more serious disorganisation, and this is clearly not the time to seek an organized advantage. The work of mere reconstruction will, I am afraid, tax the capacity and the resources of their people for years to come. So far from there being any danger of new or accentuated foreign competition, it is likely that the conditions of the next few years will greatly facilitate the marketing of American manufactures abroad."

That is a challenge. America, as Americans would put it, is out to "scoop the pool" in the Pacific or in any other of the world's markets. "If British merchants", writes a *Times* correspondent in the Far East, "wish to retain the trade of Japan, they must wake up. For every representative from Great Britain there are at least twenty from the United States. The hotels are full of them."

But the vast potential markets of the Pacific have not been just discovered by the United States. The policy of America has been directed to capturing them for many years. Her statesmen and businessmen have always had vision enough to recognise what the western sea-border of South America and its Republics. what the islands of the South Seas, and what the massed markets of the islands east of the line drawn from Java to New Zealand mean commercially.

Hawaii is a most instructive study in connection with the problem of the future of Polynesia. Discovered by Spanish navigators in 1555, in 1794

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British protection was asked for, but the cession was not ratified. Early in the nineteenth century British and American interests clashed, and jealousy was aroused. Throughout the early part of that century Hawaiian youths were encouraged to attend universities in the United States. Christianity was introduced from America.

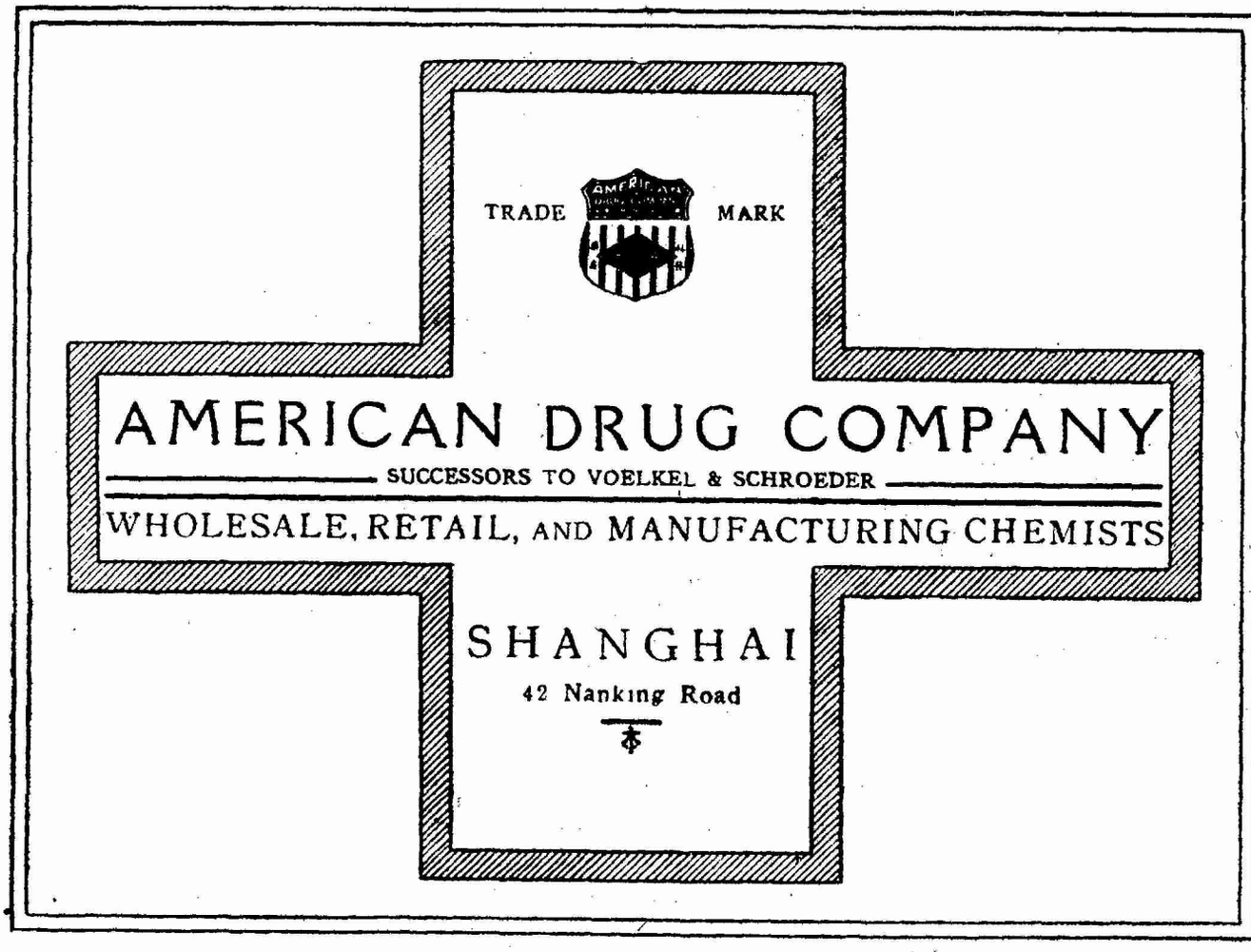
In 1822 the United States already had a Consul resident at Honolulu. In 1875 the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States was signed. At once, Chinese, Portuguese, and even Japanese labourers were imported to develop the coffee and sugar plantations and the agriculture of the islands. In 1900 the population of the group was 90,000, including: Hawaiians 40,000, Chinese and Japanese 27,000, 1,928 Americans. Hitherto there had been an unbroken line of Hawaiian rulers. But for years obviously the country had been heading toward a Republic. The end came dramatically in a welter of troubles. In 1893 the Hawaii-American influence deposed the Queen. The Republic was proclaimed in 1894. President McKinley negotiated a treaty of annexation in 1897, which was ratified by Congress in July 1898. In the following month the sovereignty was merged in that of the United States within a few weeks of the Spanish islands—the Philippines, farther afield in the Pacific—also coming under American dominion.

Settled conditions and an assured market for her products soon restored Hawaii to prosperity. The sugar output expanded from 13,000 tons in 1874 to 555,000 tons in 1911. The development was all within the orbit of the United States. In 1911 over 81 percent. of Hawaii's imports were from the United States, and only 6½ percent from British countries, while 98 percent of the exports went to the United States.

British statecraft and vision had failed to recognise the supreme strategic importance of Hawaii to America. Honolulu is 3,810 miles from Auckland, 4,410 miles from Sydney, 3,400 miles from Yokohama, and 4,890 miles from Manila. It is, consequently, a valuable outpost toward Asia, and a port of call of high importance for vessels bound to the Far East, to Australia, and to New Zealand. In 1900 Hawaii became a territory of the United States. Hawaii is only one of the shining examples of trading enterprise that the United States has given to Great Britain. Germany taught many in the Pacific under the leadership of Prince Bismarck; but to-day Germany is eliminated, and the United States stands four-square as our greatest rival and competitor.

America's real advances began with commercial treaties—Hawaii in 1840, Samoa 1878, and Tonga in 1878. The only primary instance of acquisition was at the Galapagos Islands, the nearest group in the Pacific to the Panama Canal. "Expansionists" in the United States up to twenty-five years ago were dominated by defensive ideas. The proportion of Asiatic dominion which was presented by the sudden acquisition of the Philippines in the war with Spain at first staggered the American public by its unexpectedness and novelty. Yet no difficulty was found in accepting it.

The whole outlook was already changed when, in 1897, Japan expressed displeasure at America's assumption of Hawaii; yet Japan welcomed her advent in the Philippines a year or two later. All these facts point detrimentally against Great Britain's interests, for once the Americans were established in the Philippines, Hawaii became suddenly aggrandised in respect of her external policy. Hawaii was no longer a mere outpost of defence for the Pacific sea-



border of America. It became a line of communication for the defence of American interests and possessions in Asia itself, and a commanding influence over the islands of the Pacific.

"The field of our external exertion", said the farseeing Admiral Mahan, "is clearly indicated as the Pacific and the East." The Samoan policy of the United States has grown entirely out of this.

Moreover, while the advent of the United States as Pacific power was in some respects accidental, the construction of the Panama Canal was a definite and designed act. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, the outlook of the Republic was entirely toward the Atlantic. The Panama Canal has now brought America's Pacific station into close contact with the main strength of the United States Navy. In this connection it is important to observe that no non-American power has any port in South America that can be so used, and the Panama Canal has greatly diminished the importance of the Cape Horn route for any but South American shipping.

What are Great Britain and her Pacific Continents of Australia and New Zealand in these circumstances going to do? A tremendous vital clash of commercial interests in the Pacific is plainly foreshadowed.—*Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Manila Merchant's Association.*

Congratulations to Mr. Lamont

From the Peking Daily Leader (Chinese)

It is a matter of great satisfaction to both the Chinese people and the banking groups which Mr. Lamont represent that the Japanese financiers with the approval of their government had officially become a member of the new consortium and on like terms as those pertaining to the banking groups of England, America and France. As the other participating powers had surrendered their special privileges after they had been convinced of the absolute necessity of same, it was only natural that Japan should withdraw all her reservations regarding her rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia.

But it is hinted that the formal exchange of notes also outlined the status of railway lines in South Manchuria and conceded that certain branch lines, whose status had been agreed to by the State Department last August do not fall within the scope of the consortium. Since Mr. Lamont had accomplished the main object of his mission to the Far East, he is to be heartily congratulated for his great success in overcoming such stupendous obstacles which had been the bone of contention for the last twelve months.

It is to be hoped that the leading American financier will bring back to Wall Street and the State Department appropriate information about conditions in the Far East and initiate sound and basic principles, which will be peculiarly adaptable to the perplexing problems in China and China's borders. When Mr. Lamont sails from Yokohama to-day, he carries with him the message of welcome and co-operation to his party and friends in the States from the Chinese people, who highly appreciate his unending efforts.

It is most gratifying to learn that the new consortium will only make loans to a responsible Chinese government and that these are to be raised by public issues.

It was announced some time ago that the question of admitting the Chinese banking group would be discussed when the international bankers hold their next conference. Special emphasis should thus be laid on this particular point when Mr. Lamont expresses his opinions based upon close personal

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observations and discusses methods of solving China's financial situation.

Wealthy Chinese have a great desire of aiding their country financially and are only prevented from doing so by the militaristic extravagance and bureaucratic waste of those who are running the political show. In fact, most of their money is deposited in foreign banks, which in turn loan to the Chinese government and are sure of returns on account of pressure from the diplomatic corps. This irregular and undesirable procedure should be abolished. Native banks of excellent standing and supported by influential capitalists have not had the chance of doing business on a gigantic scale. They ought to be encouraged to become more enterprising.

All these can be accomplished if China is admitted as a member of the new consortium.

It may sound parodoxical at first but on second thoughts, it has to be admitted that greater security, better understanding and closer friendly relations would be promoted by granting Young China its deserved share in the undertaking. Those who have been in China long enough realize the high standing and fine morals of Chinese bankers. If the New Consortium adheres to its pronounced policy for a better China, industrially, financially, and economically it should not hesitate to admit the Chinese Group, especially when the enterprise concerns China. Admittance in itself would show that the powers which initiated the Consortium on Mr. Lamont's recommendations, and organized it on the fundamental conditions which were declared in Paris, are really straightforward and have no ulterior motives. Suspicion should always be allayed.

It is presumed that spheres of commercial interests are to be surrendered to the New reservor of credit. But branch lines of the South Manchuria Railway have still to be earmarked for Japan. This is rather questionable and may cause the other powers to claim similar treatment with regard to their rights which were recognized before last August. We trust that there are no snares or loopholes in this arrangement.

Faced with financial chaos and the cabinet crisis, the public is rewarded with the consolation of the formal organisation of an undertaking which is solely concerned with China's economic and industrial development through government channels. The aspiration of Chinese participation on the side of the financiers is accompanied by the determination on the part of responsible citizens in having foreign aid and expert advice in all activities, which have as their ultimate goal the happiness of the greatest number and national progress under proper guidance from farsighted leaders.

But the vast territories which China possesses offer immense possibilities. There is scope for the Vanderlip party as well as the consortium; whilst the latter deals with the government, the former comes into close contact with industrial leaders, who control and manipulate the whole country's supply and demand.

So much has been said on reconstruction that one is bound to forget that what China needs at present is not a policy of reconstruction but an intensive program of thorough construction in education commerce and self-government.

American democratic ideals will from henceforth reap fruitful results in China as the many thousands of students who are now studying in the various American universities, colleges, schools and academies will, on their return to the mother country,

find that all Chinese institutions have an atmosphere that has highly improved, if not ennobled, by Sino-American co-operation.

The many qualities which made America such a fine country will be centralized in the consortium's efforts to make China a modern commonwealth by ridding it of its superfluous troops, which will be mobilized for industrial and manufacturing purposes.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Lamont will be exceptionally successful in all his negotiations with our government as his success would mean the success of the Chinese people, who are longing for aid, and the American people, who are desirous of rendering assistance of the right kind to a sister Republic.

Cotton Machinery Requirements of the Immediate Future

BY E. KENT SWIFT*

CIVILIZATION, prosperity and the manufacture of cotton goods go hand in hand, and a study of the immediate requirements of the world in machinery to produce cotton goods comes down very properly to a study of the fundamental conditions underlying the cotton industry today. Such a study must necessarily view the industry as a whole and take into consideration the world statistics as to population, state of civilization, needs as shown by past statistics, and conditions which have arisen from the war. A proper analysis of such a large subject is, of course, beyond the scope of this paper, but before coming to detailed figures it is proper to call your attention to the basic condition of the cotton industry.

According to a statement attributed to the United States Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that of the 1,500,000,000 of the world's population one half is still only partially clothed, while about 250,000,000 wear practically no clothes at all, but of the clothing actually worn nine-tenths of the raw material is cotton, and the popularity of cotton goods is constantly increasing.

I append herewith a table showing world's spindles, cotton production and population from 1870 to 1914, from which it will be noted that in this period of forty-four years the number of spindles increased 153 percent cotton production 314 percent and the population of the world 28½ percent.

WORLD'S STATISTICS OF POPULATION, COTTON SPINDLES AND COTTON PRODUCTION

	Population	*Spindles*	*Cotton Production (500-lb. Bales)*
1870.....	1,310,000,000	57,800,000	5,750,000
1880.....	1,439,000,000	73,725,000	9,285,000
1890.....	1,488,000,000	88,700,000	12,522,000
1900.....	1,543,000,000	105,681,000	15,893,591
1910.....	1,616,000,000	134,526,000	22,433,269
1914.....	1,683,000,000	146,397,000	23,804,422

WORLD'S STATISTICS OF POPULATION, COTTON SPINDLES AND CONSUMPTION FOR 1913

Country	*Population*	*Spindles*	*Consumption (500-lb. Bales)*
America	165,000,000	32,107,000	5,899,000
Europe	440,000,000	99,509,000	12,146,000
Other Countries	1,078,000,000	12,439,000	4,887,000
	1,683,000,000	144,055,000	22,932,000

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I have separated these figures as well for the year 1913, showing them itemized by countries, in order to bring to your attention the facts that the distribution of cotton manufacturing rests entirely with the civilized and more forward countries; that the population of Europe and America in 1913 was approximately 605,000,000 people out of a total population of 1,683,000,000; that of the world's population a little more than one-third monopolizes the manufacture of cotton goods.

As civilization and prosperity increase cotton manufacturing is stimulated. A very good illustration of this is in the figures of the per capita consumption of cotton in the United States. In 1870 this was only 12 pounds, and in 1917, 35 pounds. The purchasing power of the American people is well illustrated by the fact that the per capita consumption in England and France in 1917 was only $10\frac{5}{8}$ pounds. In part, this difference may be ascribed to the more wasteful methods in this country.

But viewing the cotton industry and its future requirements, we are brought to face immediately with the fact that nearly two-thirds of the world's population is as yet in its infancy in the extensive use of cotton goods, although the use of cotton in the more backward countries is on the constant increase. Statistics on cotton production and manufacture could be added indefinitely on this general subject. China and Japan alone in the last six years have about doubled their capacity.

To come to the subject of this article—the machinery requirements of the immediate future—I think we must first go very thoroughly into what has been the history of the cotton industry, and view this history, not in the light of its more prosperous years, but over periods of decades. I accordingly append herewith a table showing the increase in the number of spindles in the world covering the last sixty years as follows:

NUMBER OF COTTON SPINDLES IN THE WORLD BY DECADES SINCE 0f81

Year	United Kingdom	Continent of Europe	United States	Other Countries	Total
1860	30,300,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	338,000	45,688,000
1870	37,700,000	13,000,000	7,100,000	1,000,000	58,800,000
1880	40,000,000	21,000,000	11,375,000	2,350,000	74,000,000
1890	44,500,000	26,000,000	14,200,000	4,000,000	88,700,000
1900	46,200,000	32,000,000	19,000,000	7,000,000	104,000,000
1910	53,300,000	40,600,000	29,300,000	11,300,000	134,500,000
1919	58,000,000	41,500,000	35,000,000	16,500,000	151,000,000

In using statistics, I might say in passing that there is more or less variation among authorities. Unfortunately, there are no accurate figures as to spindleage, for it is a difficult subject with which to keep in exact touch, there being no census reports covering production of machinery, deterioration and repair. In the main, however, authorities agree. Accordingly, the figures which I have given are to be taken merely as approximate. As a matter of interest, I have used the figures of the United States census with some modifications.

An analysis of the above statement will show that the world's increase in spindles from approximately 45,000,000 in 1860 to approximately 150,000,000 in 1919, is as follow:

1860-1870	13,112,000
1870-1880	15,920,000
1880-1890	13,975,000
1890-1900	15,500,000
1900-1910	30,300,000
1910-1919	16,500,000

The average increase for the six decades has been 17,550,000; for the last three decades, nearly 21,000,000 per decade. In other words, if our increase in spindles is to be charted on a constant line, we should expect to increase our manufacturing facilities in the next ten years by approximately 21,000,000 spindles.

What is of importance in this connection is not only the number of spindles to be put into operation—and I use the word "spindles" as expressing cotton manufacting in the terms of a unit—but also the ability of the world's machine shops to produce what will be required. This also brings into consideration a number of factors of which very little is known and about which very little has been published. I should prefer to treat the subject by an analysis of what has happened in the past rather than by an estimate of what can be done in the future.

Accordingly, let us take the period of 1900 to 1910, the most flourishing period of cotton manufacturing which we have had in the world's history. In that period new spindles to the extent of 30,300,000 were added to the world's supply. In 1920 the world was credited 104,000,000 spindles.

Any estimate as to what the depreciation of existing spindles amounted to in this period is more or less of a guess. Cotton-mill machinery depreciates not so much through actual wear and tear as from the progress of invention and improvement in the machines themselves. Many of us, no doubt, have seen machines fifty years old still running satisfactorily, performing their functions in the mill, but very few of us would grant that these machines were practical to run in competition with their more modern prototypes.

I have, therefore, taken a very cautious depreciation figure of 2½ percent to get my depreciation figures on the world's machinery. This figure is quite open to criticism, but I submit it simply as a very conservative estimate.

Allowing this 2½ percent on the 104,000,000 spindles operating in 1900, we have the depreciation for the decade 1900 to 1910, amounting to 26,000,000 spindles. This, added to the new spindles put in during this period makes a grand total of 56,300,000 spindles, giving the combined output of all machine shops operating on cotton-mill machinery manufactured of 5,600,000 spindles per year. This figure I would consider a fair estimate.

Now coming back to what we are facing in the immediate future, we enter the year 1920, according to the table, with 151,000,000 spindles. My own figures would indicate that this should be nearer 155,000,000. During the war period, which was a time of stress and tremendous demand for production, when every machine capable of running was put into operation, there was very little replacement or repair. It has been a very common story to hear of machines which have been running for fifteen or twenty years resold for more than what was their original price.

Undoubtedly, a very large, percentage of loss should be taken from existing machines to make a proper depreciation. However, for the sake of conservative argument, let us take 2½ percent on the 150,000,000 spindles as being the depreciation which we shall have to meet in the next ten years. This 2½ percent amounts to 3,750,000 spindles, or for ten years, 37,500,000 spindles. If the normal increase is to be based on the last thirty years, new spindleage to be put in to take care of the normal growth of the world would amount to 21,000,000 spindles, and we have a total of 58,500,000 spindles to be taken care of, or a yearly production of 5,850,000. As we have shown the production of machinery for the years 1900 to 1910 averaged 5,600,000 spindles, it would seem that on this basis the manufacturing ability of the machine shops would balance the need.

The abnormal condition, however, which we are facing today, and the one which merits our most serious attention is the one which has been created by the movement for shorter hours throughout the world. At no time has the world needed its productive facilities to supply food and clothing for the starving and the ill-clad more than at the present time, and yet we are brought face to face with the problem that today facilities which under normal conditions were adequate are now entirely inadequate.

Where a product rests on the speed and length of run of the machine the production is in direct proportion, in a large part, to the number of hours of its continuous operation. In no industry is this more true than in the cotton mill. The machinery has been brought to a high degree of mechanical perfection. The theory of manufacturing, covering speeds and productions, is well known and fixed. In the main, we cannot expect to increase present speeds and productions materially, and today our factories, by reason of short hours are reduced from 10 percent to 15 percent in the time which it is possible to run them. In other words, the world's spindleage on comparative figures is to be reduced proportionately with the reduction of hours.

In almost all the New England States hours have been reduced from 54 or 55 to 48 hours. In parts of the South they have been reduced from 60 to 55, and the trend is towards still further reductions. In England the working schedules have been reduced from 55½ to 48 hours. On the Continent, Italy, France, and Germany have all adopted the 48-hour schedule. To be sure, a small percentage of the world's spindles in Japan, India and China are still running full time, but as a whole it is fair to reduce the world's spindleage today by approximately 12½ percent or ⅛ which on the basis of 151,000,000 spindles is 18,875,000 spindles. I cannot see how this reduction of hours can be taken in any other way than equivalent to an absolute and direct loss in spindleage.

I am leaving aside what has been apparent in a great many places—that shorter hours have also worked for a loss in efficiency and that a further percentage might be added to the loss in spindles through the inefficiency of labor throughout the world. This undoubtedly, however, will in time correct itself, and no account is taken of same.

Adding the 18,875,000 spindles to the figures we have considered previously, namely, the normal increase of 21,000,000 spindles and the loss to be made up for depreciation at 2½ percent per year, or 37,500,000 spindles, we have a total number of 77,375,000 to be put into operation in the next decade, if we are to progress in the same normal way as we did prior to the war. This would call for new spindleage to be

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put into operation each year of something over 7,500,000 spindles, which would mean approximately 34 percent greater production by the machine shops than they were able to make between 1900 to 1910.

It is not the purpose of this article to interest cotton manufacturers to go into the machinery business, but it will be apparent from a casual examination of these basic figures that for the next decade at least the world is going to be short of spinning capacity and that based on pre-war conditions it is going to be quite a difficult thing for us to catch up with the demand.

The line of arguments which has been presented so far has been based on the normal progress of cotton manufacturing, but the scope of this article would probably not be complete unless some mention were made of the innumerable new uses which are being found yearly for cotton products, all of which absorb spindles.

Prior to 1900 there was no automobile industry. Today, at least 2,000,000 spindles in the United States alone are working exclusively on automobile fabrics. In 1916, 18,465,000 tires were manufactured in the United States; in 1917, 25,840,000. In 1918, production was limited by agreement with the War Industries Board. In 1919, the estimated production is 40,000,000 tires. At the present time, it is calculated that 150,000 tires are being consumed per day, and plans are now being made to increase this production 50 percent, in terms of spindles means in the next year or year and a half, 1,000,000 more spindles which will be put into the automobile industry in the United States.

New uses for cotton have been found in the mercerized yarns in place of silk, artificial leather, insulation for wires, wall coverings as a substitute for paper, etc.

The abnormal situations created by the war might also be touched upon. The table shows very clearly the loss in machinery which the world has suffered during the war period. From the 30,000,000 spindles added in the ten years from 1900 to 1910, we dropped nearly 50 percent to 17,000,000.

In Continental Europe the estimated loss in spindles from actual destruction will vary from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 spindles, and approximately 40,000,000 spindles existing there have been practically out of commercial production during this entire period. In Russia alone, with its 9,000,000 spindles, there is undoubtedly considerable replacement to be made some time.

You have seen the picture as the pencil in the hands of the statistician would draw it, perhaps, some of you might say, with the aid of one interested in the sale of machinery. It is not, however, my desire to write a brief either for the cotton trade or for its handmaid, the machinery industry. The two are most intimately connected. If the world is short of spindles and the demand for cotton goods is practically inexhaustible, prosperity, activity and work await you.

The brief which might make for the machine builders of the world is that we hope in time to so increase our facilities as to meet the requirements of the textile industry, but we, as well, have had our plants reduced in output through shorter hours, and the conditions of manufacturing today are none too easy. It is safe to prophesy that for next four or five years, or perhaps for the next decade, our facilities will be taxed if we are to make up this astonishing deficit in productive capacity.

Statistics covering the normal progress of the world to date may not hold true for the immediate future, and conditions as they exist at the present time may change. The world is poorer today; its purchasing power, notwithstanding high wages, is not as great as it was in the pre-war years, and perhaps the paper yarn and paper cloths so ingeniously contrived by the Central Powers during the war period may help out the situation, but fundamentally the cotton industry today faces inevitably, in my opinion, great activity and prosperity.

* The foregoing is a copy of an address recently delivered by Mr. Swift before a convention of representatives of American cotton interests. Mr. Swift is an official of the Whitin Machine Works of Whitinsville, Mass. U. S. A.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The seventh annual general meeting of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held at the offices of the general managers, Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Shanghai, on May 18. A dividend of eight percent was declared. Brodie A. Clark was reelected as a director.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Dominion Rubber Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of A. R. Burkhill and Sons, Shanghai, on May 17. A dividend of forty tael cents a share was declared. F. W. Sutterle and G. Grayrigge were reelected as directors and the appointment of J. V. Davis to the board confirmed.

A passenger service from Seattle to the Far East beginning in October,has been announced by the Shanghai office of the Admiral Line, the Pacific Steamship Company. Five of the new passenger liners of the United States Shipping Board have been allocated to the company and sailing will be made every fifteen drys after the inauguration of the service.

An extraordinary general meeting followed at which resolutions were offered authorizing the division of the present shares of the company into ten shares of $10 each, and increasing the capital of the Association to $2,500,000 by the creation of 130,000 shares of $10 each. A second extraordinary meeting will be called soon for the confirmation of the proposals.

The thirtieth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd., was held at the head offices of the company, Shanghai, on May 14. A dividend of twenty percent a share was declared. John Prentice, Brodie A. Clark, A. W. Burkhill, and H. E. Arnhold were reelected as direcors and the appointment of A. Howard and C. J. Scott to the board confirmed.

An increase of Tls. 500,000 in the capital of the New Amherst Rubber Estate, by the creation of 300,000 additional shares of one tael each was authorized at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held at the offices of the general managers, R. N. Truman and Company, Shanghai, on May 14. A resolution was also adopted granting greater borrowing power to the directors.

The fifteenth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Life Insnrance Co., Ltd., was held at the head offices of the company, Shanghai, on May 12. The total assets of the company was reported at Tls. 6,579,513.38, an increase of more than one million taels over the year perceding. The appointment of G. Grayrigge to the directorate was confirmed and A. J. Israel reelected to the board.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Repha Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd., was held at the offices of the general managers, Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Shanghai, on May 18. A reduction of the outstanding obligations of the company was reported and the balance for the year placed in extension and development funds. E. S. Kadoorie was reelected as a director and G. Grayrigge appointed to the board.

Five more additional passenger steamships of the United States Shipping Board have been allocated for Trans-Pacific routes to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, according to advices received at the Shanghai office. With the five ships given to the Admiral Line, this will make ten new passenger liners plying between the west coast of the United States and the Orient flying the American flag. As previously announced as soon as the larger vessels, which will be of the 14,000 ton type, carrying 250 first class passengers, and having a speed of seventeen knots an hour, are placed in service, three will be given the run by the Pacific Mail now covered by the *Ecuador*, *Venezuela* and *Colombia*, the latter going to the South American service of the company. The remaining two vessels will probably be placed on the Manila, South China and India route of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. With the coming of these vessels and the services now in operation, Shanghai will have in October or November, semi-weekly sailings for the United States.

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Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since our last report was written our market experienced a slight decline as the result of fair liquidation of speculators' holdings which has so far been followed by only a moderate reaction.

At this time when Japan's general condition is being widely discussed and pessimism is running riot on that market for securities, efforts are being made to seek therein the cause for the weakness in cotton. It is not improbable that the disquieting demonstration of the financial markets of the world has had some influence on the state of the cotton market, but the principal reason for the decline lies in the fact that local mills are amply supplied with cotton to meet all requirements for the next couple of months and do not regard the outlook in the light in which some local bulls are trying to place it

Under the circumstances, therefore, the outlook for price changes in the near future cannot be easily defined and will shape itself according to the interpretation by the trade of the conditions as they may appear from now on.

Extracts of Correspondence.

Tungchow, May 9 :—Weather favorable ; planting now under way. Will be general next week.

Shanghai and Districts, May 8:—Farmers are availing themselves of this good weather. Planting beginning in certain sections will become general in a week if weather remains favorable.

Chekiang Province, May 9:—The weather during the first week in May has been favorable for farm work. Considerable progress has been made in general.

Yangtsze Valley, May 5:—Weather very dry. Fair progress has been made on the uplands. The river bottoms and black lands are also getting attention. What is essentially wanted is rain.

Chihli & Shantung Provinces:—No details to hand, but from recent newspaper reports both these provinces are badly in need of rain.

From Telegraphic Quotations Received:—Prices on cotton have advanced practically 1—¾ taels per picul since the 5th of May in sympathy therewith.

Yarn.—No material change has taken place in local spinnings. San-Pin has fluctuated during the week and we take it to be a good sign that prices for forward deliveries are appreciably higher in comparison for May and June.

Liverpool, May 11, 1920.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....87.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....14.00 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....26.63 ,,
,, ,, ,, July .....25.66 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....24.65 ,,
Market :—*Firm.*

New York, May 13, 1920.

New York Market:—

July. .....38.05 Cents
October .....35.90 ,,
December .....35.00 ,,
Spot.....41.30 ,,
Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, May 7, 1920.

Indian Market:—

Broach..... Rps. 487 per Khandy
Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi Spot... .....Tls. 32.25
Tungchow Spot..... ,, 32.25
,, May/June..... ,, 32.50
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 27.00
,, M-Ginned, May/June... ,, 27.50
Tone of the Market :—*Weak.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures: Contractors of New Season Silk are unable to dispose of their stock on the New York market even at considerable reductions in prices. Manufacturers look for lower prices, and the recent financial difficulties gives very little encouragement for a revival for the present. Quotations are more or less nominal, and will probably undergo a change within the next two weeks when details of the New Crop will be obtainable.

China Steam Filature Grand Extra Chops... Tls. 1260
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 1160
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 1070
Tussah: Remains unchanged without demand.
Tussah Best..... Tls. 435
Market Chops ..... ,, 415

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, May 19th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—After slight fluctuations during the week the London price of silver at 58¾d. "Spot" and 57⅞d. "forward" shows a drop of 1¼d. and 1⅝d. respectively. New York silver is down from 103 to 99¾. Our local rate for T/T on London went 5/8 on Friday last but with resales and some special lines of Export paper appearing the rate has recovered to 5/10 with better rates offering against speculative resales of T/T made yesterday. To-day the market is quiet and is quoted firm, but the undertone shows an easier feeling.

Stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 41,400,000 unchanged
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 27,340,000 a decline of Tls. 800,000
United States Silver Dollars ..... $ 1,277,000 unchanged
Estimated total in Taels 62,700,000—a decline of Tls. 700,000.

†	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday May 13	Friday May 14	Sat. May 15	Monday May 17	Tuesday May 18	Wed. May 19
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	6/6.739	5/9	5/9 5/8	5/8	5/8 5/9	5/9 5/10	5/10
D/Dfts. ,,	—	5/9¼	5/9¼ 5/8¾	5/8¼	5/8¾ 5/9¼	5/9¼ 5/10¼	5/10¾
4m/s ,,	—	5/9½	5/9½ 5/8½	5/8½	5/8½ 5/9½	5/9½ 5/10½	5/10¾
T/T India	282.609	262½	265 262	266⅓	266½ 271	271 277	277
T/T France	2,082.826	1680	1725 1700	1645	1645 1665	1665 1690	1630
T/T N. Y.	129.022	110	110 108½	108½	109 110	110 111	112
T/T H'kong	71.446	72½	71½ 71½	71½	71½ 71½	72½ 72½	73
T/T Japan	36.761	47	47 47⅝	47	47 46¼	46¼ 45½	45½
T/T Batavia	333.239	293	290 286	286	286 290	290 294	294
T/T Straits	35.223	40⅛	40⅛ 40⅜	40⅜	40⅛ 40¼	40¼ 39⅓	39½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	6/11.239	6/1⅛	6/1⅛ 6/0⅛	6/0½	6/0½ 6/1½	6/1⅝ 6/2⅛	6/2½
6m/s ,, ,,	7/10.489	6/2⅜	6/2⅞ 6/1¾	6/1¾	6/1⅞ 6/2¾	6/2¾ 6/3⅜	6/3¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	6/1⅜	6/1⅜ 6/0¾	6/0¾	6/0¾ 6/1¼	6/1⅜ 6/2⅜	6/2¾
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2254.000	1830	1875 1850	1795	1795 1815	1815 1840	1-80
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	139.043	120	120 118½	118½	119 120	120 121	122
4m/s ,, Docs	—	120¾	120¾ 119¼	119¾	119¾ 120¾	120¾ 121¾	122¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 13	May 14	May 15	May 17	May 18	May 19
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	59¾	58¼	58½	58	58½	58⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 218¹⁰	Tls. 217⁶⁰	Tls. 215⁰⁰	Tls. 207⁵⁰	Tls. 205⁶⁰	Tls. 205⁵⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	73·5875	73·35	73·35	73·50	73·30	73.2875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3½%	3½%	3½%	3½%	4%	4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 55¼
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 3.82
of Discount	3 m/s. 6 ¼%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/1
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6 ⅜%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/3
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6 ⅝%	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/7¾

New Books and Publications

The League of Nations

The League of Nations. By the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart. London: Stevens and Sons. Pp. xv. 251. 10s.

SIR Frederick Pollock's book on the League of Nations is issued by a firm of law publishers, and looks at first sight as if it were intended to join the somewhat depressing company which the ordinary man only encounters on the shelves of his solicitor's waiting-room. In reality, however, it is the wisest, the clearest, and the most apposite commentary that has yet appeared on the Covenant and the political and legal development which led up to it. Unlike the authors of most of the books and pamphlets that have been written on the subject, Sir Frederick Pollock has a wealth of practical experience to draw on, and the reader is continually being enlivened by incursions of anecdote, reminiscence, and dry—very dry—humour into the discussion of the technical details of the subject. Thus, in disposing of the objection that "a mandatory State will be exposed to officious inter-meddling on the part of the League," he remarks: "Unless the Secretariat of the League is very unlike all other official departments all over the world, its temptation will be to keep its papers in order with as little trouble as possible, not to ask inconvenient questions, and not to interfere until the necessity for interference is urgent"; and the remark is illustrated by a reference to a scandal in a British Crown colony, which was taken in hand only just in time "to save the colony from ruin." The whole book is written in the same vein of legal imagination, and as each article of the Covenant comes up for comment it is illumined by some happy reference which shows that, to the writer at any rate, it is more than a mere scrap of pigeonholed paper.

It may be mentioned that the author meets the current American and other criticisms on the much-discussed article 10 (the undertaking "to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League") by emphasising the later clause of the article in which the Council is empowered to "advise" rather than to "prescribe" the action to be taken by each member to enforce the obligation. But this does not get over the fact that the obligation remains. It is a singular fact, the implications of which deserve more attention than they have received, that the British Dominions and India, who have individually put their signatures to the Covenant, have thereby bound themselves to defend Poland, Rumania, and Czecho-Slovakia against external aggression, whilst they have no corresponding obligation, either constitutional or by treaty, to defend the mother country.

To each chapter is prefixed a careful and well-selected bibliography.

One remark in conclusion. The author makes no reference to the agreement of November 5, 1918, by which the Allies accepted the "Wilson terms" as the basis for the Armistice. It would be interesting to know what he regards as the standing of that agreement in international law and what he thinks of

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

its undoubted violation in the Treaty of Versailles.—*From the Manchester Guardian Weekly Edition.*

A. E. Z.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: H. E. G. Mumford, London; Joseph Bernberd, Chefoo; A. J. Moore Bennett, Peking; C. E. Reichel, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Moore, Tientsin; H. B. Emerson, Weihaiwei; E. Fox, Hankow; F. C. Conner, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Branth, Denmark; Capt. H. C. Edmund, Tsingtao; Lt. R. McCordach, Tsingtao; Capt. R. Hickmott, Tsingtao; Capt. W. H. Dunn; G. G. David, Tsingtao; H. E. Meshorer, Buffalo; J. H. Pike, Boston; Col. and Mrs. R. Miller, Jr., Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. M. Katz, Pittsburgh; Mrs. E. Hogedorn, San Francisco; S. Uyida, Tokio; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Longerberg, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Burn, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Soriano; W. G. Moore, San Francisco; T. L. Beale; C. Fels; S. B. Davis, San Francisco; C. M. Leaver, San Francisco; P. E. Grorse; Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Garbady, New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. James, Kansas City, U. S. A.; Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Ridgway, Washington; E. M. Finbury, New York; A. Schurtzler; W. M. E. Hagner, San Francisco; Michelet, Peking; F. C. Jordan, Hankow; Capt. R. D. Gillepie, Siberia; Mr. and Mrs. P.H. Duncan; G. Lugt; Mr. and Mrs. S. Grumgut; Miss D. S. Upton, Peding; G. Boycekup; N. Lopukhien, Harbin; D. Chipiloff; F. Reaburn, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. H. Rekstin, Kohe; Mr. and Mrs. Grungut; Mr. and Mrs. M. Hodgman, St. Louis; Miss Hodgmon, St. Louis; M. C. L. Conrady; B. C. Van Tine, Dairen; J. Kitto, Newchwang; Miss A. L. Maybury, London; A. Frey, Kobe; A. Schrerman; J. W. Crossland; R. S. James; C. E. Douglas; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Daniels, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Van Cheef, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Hass.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Burch, Minneapolis; Miss Helen Burch, Minneapolis; Mr. Yuhu Chin, Tientsin; Mr. E. Marzoli, Tientsin; Mr. C. Beck, Norway; Miss M. Viduchinsky, New York; Mr. H. W. Wolcott, New York; Mr. R. Merz, Tientsin; Mr. A. Israel, London; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, nurse and child, Hongkong; Mr. E. H. Scott, Hongkong; Mrs. and Miss Kamaroff, Vladivostok; Mrs. E. Lammin, Koskinen, Dalny; Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Caskey; Toronto, Canada; Lt. S. C. De Haren, Peking; Lt. W. R. Walsh, Peking; Lt. W. D. Meredith, Peking; Lt. J. F. O. Shea, Harbin; Lt. O. T. Alexander, Harbin; Lt. J. Loo. Cunningham, Harbin; Lt. Wm. A. Keating, Harbin; Major. G. C. Haines, Harbin; Lt. F. D. Hutchins, Harbin; Mrs. G. D. Scott, Japan; Mr Jas. Scott, Los Angeles; Mr. O. W. N. Charlton, Hongkong; Mr; E. Sudarsky, Yokohama; Mr. B. Jolman, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. Mathiessen, Tientsin; Mr. Max. Basker, Honolulu; Mr. Chas. R. Frazier, Honolulu.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, Bernyece H. Smith.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Hearings:

May 17, 1920; Cause No. 987; In re John H. McMillan's Will; on petition for appointment of special administrator.

" 17, " Cause No. 610; In re estate of John D. Abberly, deceased; on executor's final report and petition for distribution; testimony of A. L. Anderson. taken.

" 17, " Cause No. 699; In re John A Bell's will; on motion for appointment of public accountant.

" 17, " Cause No. 753; In re Amy Bell's will; on motion for appointment of public accountant.

" 20, " Cause No. 996; H. S. Honigsberg & Co. Inc., v. Charles S. Jones; on the merits; testimony taken of defendant and his witnesses, Whitmore, Silas and Britton; also of plaintiff and his witness Rick; upon application of both counsel hearing adjourned at 1 P. M. until May 21.

Judgments and Orders:

May 4, 1920; Cause No. 993; U. S. v. Sin Wan Pao Company; sentence.

" 17, " Cause No. 987; In re estate of John Hugh McMillan deceased order for letters of special administration.

" 17, " Cause No. 699; In re John A. Bell's Will; order extending reference to Commissioner.

" 17, " Cause No 753; In re Amy Bell's Will; order extending reference to Commissioner.

" 17, " Cause No. 610; In re estate of John D. Abberly, deceased; order to distribute.

" 17, " Cause No. 909; In re estate of Hasting Stelker, deceased; order granting leave to sell stock.

" 18, " Cause No. 806; Oriental Press v. Robert Dollar Co; decision.

" 20, " Cause No. 871; Hertzberg v. Aldrich; dismissal.

Assignments for Hearing

May 24, 1920; 9:30 a.m; Cause No. 992; J. T. Hammond v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co.

Miscellaneous Filings

„ 14, „ Cause No. 1001; Lung Chu v. The Sino American Trading Corporation; summons issued.

„ 14, „ Cause No. 995; Yu Yar Chuan v. Shippers Commercial Corporation; summons issued.

„ 15, „ Cause No. 994; The Robert Dollar Co., v. Barque Chin Pu; writ of attachment issued.

„ 15, „ Cause No. 992; J. T. Hammond v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co; answer; motion for assignment for trial.

„ 17, „ Cause No. 1004; Yu. T. Wang v. The Sydney Ross Co., Inc; petition.

„ 17, „ Cause No. 994; The Robert Dollar Co., v. Barque Chin Pu; bond.

„ 17, „ Cause No. 909; In re estate of Hasting Stelker, deceased; commission to take depositions.

„ 18, „ Cause No. 830; Hoong Yung Kee v. Esso Company of China; stipulation.

„ 18, „ Cause No. 868; In re estate of William E. Crocker, deceased; supplemental letters of administration.

„ 18, „ Cause No. 1005; Philippine National Bank v. Barque Chin Pu; libel of intervention.

„ 18, „ Cause No. 985; Ellis Ezra v. F. W. Sutterlee, Jr; demurrer.

„ 19, „ Cause No. 868; H. S. Honigeberg & Co. In., v. Charles B. Jones; subpoenas issued.

„ 19, „ Cause No. 871; Hertzberg v. Aldrich; motion for dismissal.

„ 20, „ Cause No. 992; J. T. Hammond v. Thomas W. Simmona & Co.; subpoena issued.

UNITED STATES vs. SIN WAN PAO COMPANY

(*Cause No. 993; filed May 15, 1920.*)

SYLLABUS

1.—**Crimes:** *Corporations.* While it seems to have been originally doubtful whether a private corporation was subject to criminal liability the later development of the law has removed such doubt.

2.—:—: Evolution of corporate criminal liability traced.

3.—:—:*Penalty.* Since a corporation cannot be imprisoned and is subject only to a fine the latter, where both are prescribed, should be a substantial one.

4.—:—: The special duty of corporations enjoying the extraterritorial privilege, to avoid all violations of law, commented on.

5.—:—: The maxim *ignorantia legis haud excusat*, applied.

Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, for the prosecution.

Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Fleming, for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J:

The defendant is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware and registered at the American Consulate General in Shanghai, where it maintains and publishes, in the Chinese language, a daily newspaper of large circulation. The information before us charges it with having "published a notice stating where certain obscene, lewd and indecent books may be obtained," and the District Attorney asks for a conviction under the statute penalizing

> "Who(m)ever sells, or offers to sell, or give away * * * any obscene, lewd, or indecent book, pamphlet, drawing, engraving, picture, photograph, instrument, or article of indecent or immoral use, or *advertises the same for sale*,"[1]

The language further set out in the information fully sustains the averment—for the mere titles of these books, as translated in the information, are unfit to be reproduced here. The defendant, by its duly authorized attorney, enters a plea of guilty but at the some time explains that the advertisement of the books was accepted for publication and inserted in the paper by a Chinese employee without the knowledge of the directors, who are, it is but fair to state, gentlemen of excellent reputation.

But, notwithstanding the plea of guilty, we must, before imposing sentence, determine whether the offense is one which the corporation, as such, could commit or whether the individuals composing it are alone subject to prosecution. For the capacity of a corporation to commit crime is not the same as that of a natural person. Indeed there was a time in the history of our law when it was at least doubtful whether such a prosecution as this would lie at all and its evolution from that stage forms an instructive chapter in legal development.[2]

It is little more than two centuries now since Lord Holt uttered, as reported,[3] his famous dictum that "a corporation is not indictable but the particular members of it are". So Blackstone, writing two generations later, declares that

> "a corporation cannot commit treason, or felony *or other crime* in its corporate capacity."

It was, indeed, recognized early that *quasi* corporations like towns and counties, were subject to prosecution for neglect of duties imposed by law.[5] But so late as 1823 the highest court of Virginia, in considering an information charging a Turnpike Company

1. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. States. at Large, Ch. 854, Sec. 872.
2. "The doctrine of holding corporations responsible for violation of penal laws is one developed by gradual evolution; but it is none the less the law, and is of healthful necessity and utility." Southern Express Co., v. State, 1 Ga. App., 700,58 S. E. 67. Compare Com. v. Pulaski Co., Agr, Ass'n., 92 Ky. 197, 17 S. W. 442.
3. Anonymous, 12 Mod. 559 (1701)
4. Commentaries, I, 476.
5. "Regina v. The County of Wilts, 1 Salk 359; The Queen v. The Inhabitants of Cluworth, 6 Mod. 163, S. C.; 1 Salk. 359, and in the Queen v. Saintiff, 6 Mod. 255, Lord Holt himself held, that if a common footway be in decay, an indictment must of necessity lie for it, because an action will not lie without a special damage. It seems to be true, moreover, as was stated by Talfourd, Sergeant, *Arguendo*, in the Queen v. Railway Co., 3 Queen's Bench, 267, that although there was at that time no direct authority in England for the position that a corporation aggregate is indictable in the corporate name, yet the course of precedents has been uniform for centuries, and the doctrine has frequently been taken for granted, both in arguments and by the judges. The case of Langforth Bridge Cro. Car. 565 (1635); Regina v. The Inhabitants of the County of Wilts, 1 Salk. 359 (1705); The King v. Inhabitants of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 Blac. Rep. 685 (1770); Rex v. The Inhabitants of Great Boughton, 5 Burr. 2700 (1771); The King v. The Inhabitants of Clifton, 5 D. & E. 499 (1784); Rex v. The Corporation of Liverpool, 3 East 86 (1803); Rex v. Mayor of Stratford upon Avon, 14 East 348 (1811); Rex v. The City of Gloucester, Dougherty's Crown Circ. Ass. 359." Chief Justice Green in State v. R. Co., 23 N. J. L. 364, 365 (1852).

> "in their corporate character, with a nuisance in obstructing a common public highway and road, by digging it up, and placing therein large quantities of stone and dirt, whereby the citizens of the Commonwealth were hindered from passing and travelling on the same; to their great damage and common nuisance,"[6]

was

> "unanimously of opinion, that a Corporation, such as the President, Directors and Company of the Swift Run Gap Turnpike Company, cannot be impleaded by its artificial name for the criminal offense stated in the information."[7]

In 1841 the Supreme Court of Maine sustained exceptions to the conviction of a corporate defendant for maintaining a nuisance, saying

> "We have been referred to no precedent where an indictment bas been sustained against a corporation, upon such a charge; and in our opinion, the individuals concerned and not the corporation, must be held criminally answerable for what has been done."[8]

And so late as 1864 the Supreme Court of Indiana [9] upheld the the dismissal of a prosecution against a railway company for obstructing a highway. Meanwhile, however, it was held in England that a private railway corporation was indictable for an act of nonfeasance in disregarding a statute [10] and shortly afterward an indictment of such a corporation for obstructing a highway, was upheld. [11] These English decisions have been generally followed in the United States. [12]

There was once, a tendency to exclude crimes which "involve a criminal or immoral intent." [13] But the latest decisions have passed beyond that limit. [14] Thus a privats corporation has been held subject to prosecution for criminal libel.[15] keeping a disorderly house, [16] permitting gambling,[17] violating the liquor laws,[18] and depositing obscene matter in the mails.[19]

In all of these acts (which are but a few of those included) there would seem to have been as much or more exercise of criminal intent as is required in order to commit the offense here charged and we see no escape for defendant in that direction.

II

The remaining question involves the penalty. The statute [20] prescribes a maximum term of imprisonment for one year or a fine of $500.00, with a minimum of $50.00. Were defendant a natural person some imprisonment would seem to be necessary. For the published matter, while not extensive, is demoralizing in the extreme and whoever is actually responsible for it made use of the protection afforded him by American registry. It will not do to permit that to become a means of evading adequate punishment. The number of American corporations in China has greatly increased of late, nearly forty having been organized under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1903. If all, or even a part, of these were to escape the proper consequences of the violation of law on the ground that the same were actually committed by Chinese employees the result would be serious indeed. If the increase of American corporations in China is to continue and is receive official encouragement it is only upon the condition that they conform to our best national standards. And especially in a matter like this, where the morals of the Chinese public are so gravely affected, the standards can be none too high and the care exercised none too sedulous.

Nor is it a legal excuse that the directors of the defendant corporation did not personally know of the objectionable publication. In legal contemplation they were bound to know for the maxim *ignorantia legis haud excusat* applies with peculiar force to cases of this character. As was said by Federal Judge Hough, of the southern district of New York, in a somewhat similar case:

> "To fasten this species of knowledge upon a corporation requires no other or different kind of legal inference than has long been used to justify punitive damages in cases of tort against an incorporated defendant. If a corporation can corporately know that an engineer is an habitual drunkard,[21] it can even more surely know the ordinary contents of a newspaper the publication of which is its sole reason for existence.[22]

The defendant cannot be imprisoned and the more serious portion of the penalty is therefore excluded from consideration. In view of this we agree with the District Attorney that the fine should be a substantial one and we fix it at $250.00 U. S. currency which sum, together with the costs of this prosecution, defendant is accordingly sentenced to pay.

6. Com. v. Turnpike Co., 2 Va. Cas. 362.
7. Id.
8. State v. Great Works Co., 20 Me. 41, where it was further observed:
> "A corporation is created by law for certain beneficial purposes. They can neither commit a crime or misdemeanor, by any positive or affirmative act, or incite others to do so, as a corporation. While assembled at a corporate meeting, a majority may, by a vote entered upon their records, require an agent to commit a battery; but if he does so, it cannot be regarded as a corporate act, for which the corporation can be indicted. It would be stepping aside altogether from their corporate powers. If indictable as a corporation for an offence, thus incited by them, the innocent dissenting minority become equally amenable to punishment with the guilty majority."

This decision was expressly overruled in State v. Portland, 74 Me. 268, 43 Am. Rep., 586, which, however, was against a municipal corporation.
9. State v. Ohio & Miss. R. Co., 23 Ind. 363.
10. Reg. v. Birmingham & Gloucester Ry. Co., 32 B. 223, 11L. J. M. C. 134.
11. Reg. v. Great North of England Ry. Co. 9 Q. B. 315, 2 Cox C. C. 70,7 Eng. R. C. 466 (1846).
12. Cyc. X, 1326 (14), 1227 (19)
"Experience showed the necessity of modifying the old rules; and the decided tendency of modern decision has been to extend the application of all legal remedies, both civil and criminal, to corporations, and subject them thereto as in the case of individuals, so far as is possible." Com. v. Pulaski Co., Agr. Assn., 92 Ky. 197, 17 S.W. 443. *Compare* So. Express Co. v. State, 1 Ga. App. 700, 52 S. E. 67.
13. X, 1231,
England "Nobody has sought to fix them with acts of immorality. These plainly derive their character from the corrupted mind of the person committing them, and are violations of the social duties that belong to men and subjects. A corporation which, as such, has no such duties, cannot be guilty in these cases." Lord Denman, C. J. in Reg. v. Great North of England Ry. Co., 9 Q.B. 315, 2 Cox, C. C. 70, 7 Eng. Rul. Cas. 466.
United States U. S. v. MacAndrews & Forbes Co., 149 Fed. 823 where the court says:
"Authority is still producible, however, for the dogma that corporations cannot be indicted for offenses which derive their criminality from evil intention (Commonwealth v. Proprietors of New Bedford Bridge, 2 Gray (Mass.) 339), nor for any crime of which a corrupt intent or *malus animus* is an essential ingredient (State v. Morris & Essex Ry., 23 N. J. Law, 360)."
14. *Federal* "I think this is but the remnant of a theory always fanciful and in process of abandonment." Hough J., in U. S. v. MacAndrews & Forbes Co., 149 Fed. 835.
Massachusetts "We think that a corporation may be liable criminally for certain offenses of which a specific intent may be a necessary element. There is no more difficulty in imputing to a corporation a specific intent in criminal proceedings than in civil." Telegram Newspaper Co. v. Com., 172 Mass. 293, 52 N.E. 445, 44 L. R.A., 159, 70 Am. St. Rep. 280.
15. *Massachusetts.* Telegram Newspaper Co. v. Com., 178 Mass. 294, 52 N. E. 445, 44 L. R. A. 159, 70 Am. St. Rep. 280.
New York. People v. Star Co., 135 App. Div. 517, 120 N. Y. 498.
Tennessee: State v. Atchison, 71 Tenn. 729; Banner Pub. Co. v. State, 16 Lea, 176, 57 am. Rep, 214.
16. State v. Passaic Co., Agr. Soc., 54 N. J. L., 260, 23 Atl. 680.
17. Com. v. Pulaski Co., Agr., Asso., 92 Ky. 197, 17 S. W. 442.
18. *Federal* Joplin Mercantile Co., v. U. S. 213 Fed. 926.
Georgia So. Express Co., v. State, 1 Ga. App. 700, 58 S. E. 67.
19. U. S. v. N. Y. Herald Co., 159 Fed. 296, quoting U. S. v. MeAndrews & Forbes Co., 149 Fed. 835.
20. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 872.
21. Cleghorn v. N. Y. Central, etc., R. Co., 56 N. Y. 44, 15 Am. Rep. 375.
22. U. S. v. New York Herald Co., 159 Fed. 296.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St, John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Anglo-Japanese Alliance

References: Pp. 528, 530,532.

Questions: 1. Why is there special attention directed to this subject at present? 2. Is the opinion of America of any importance on this subject? Why? 3. When was the first Anglo-Japanese Alliance formed? 4. When was the present one signed? 5. What are the sources of the present paper? 6. What are the main criticisms of the English in the Far East regarding the renewal of the Alliance? 7. How are these answered? 8. What is the comment made on Count Soyeshima's conclusion on p. 530? 9. What are your conclusions on these remarks of the Count? 10. What is meant by the "sword of Damocles"?

Topic 2: Comments from Australia on American Rejection of the Treaty

References: Pp. 553-4

Questions: 1. Was the rejection of the treaty a "Party measure"? 2. How many Republicans and how many Democrats voted for ratification? 3. What will probably be the next step in the development of this affair? 4. What is the effect in Europe of the rejection? 5. Is there any effect on Asiatic affairs? 6. What differences of public opinion are there regarding the character of Pres. Wilson?

Topic 3: The Sino-Japanese Military Pact

Reference: P. 556

Questions: 1. Is the source of this article a reliable one? 2. In what way is this Pact related to Japanese policy in Russia and Manchuria? 3. Why should Japan wish to avoid its abrogation? 4. What part of the government has the power to abrogate the Pact?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Suggested Abolition of the Tuchunate

References: Pp. 536-38,554,556

Questions: 1. When was the Tuchunate established? By whom? 2. What reasons are given by General Lu for its abolition? 3. What questions were proposed to him by Dr. Sun? Why? 3. What difference is there between the position of Military and Civil officials now and in the days of the Empire? 5. What does the *Shun Pao* consider to be the first step necessary for the abolition of the Tuchuns? 6. Why does Mr. Chang Chi advise that no military officer be elected President of China?

Topic 2: "Bolshevism" in Shanghai

References: Pp. 525-6

Questions: 1. What reasons did General Lu have for sending the cablegram referred to Peking? 2. What proposals are said to have been made to the "Revolutionists?" 3. Who is the "certain former Minister of the Interior" mentioned? 4. What help has been asked from the French authorities in Shanghai? 5. What methods are being used to "bottle up" Shanghai? What is the meaning of this term?

Topic 3: More reports concerning Mr. Lamont

References: Pp. 526-7,554, 540.

Question: 1. What would be the importance of the report referred to here, if it were true? 2. What methods were used to make it hard to correct the "false impression"? 3. What paper published the report? What does the *Min Jih Pao* have to say regarding the attitude of the people and government toward Mr. Lamont?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Vocational Education

References: Pp. 532-4.

Questions: 1. What is meant by vocational education? 2. Have you ever read the magazine *Education and Vocation?* 3. What is the name of the society that publishes this magazine? 4. What is the name of the school supported by this society? 5. What other countries are mentioned in which there is great interest in vocational education? 6. Why is it important for the leaders of vocational education to know what machines are coming to China next? 7. What is meant by teachableness? 8. What illustration is given of a lack of teachableness? 9. Do you know any example from your own experience? 10. What is meant by the sentence, "It is their duty to aim at a population of teachable workers"? 11. Do you agree that this is the ideal?

Topic 2: Trade Balances

References: Pp. 558-60

Qestions: 1. As the result of the last seven years' trade, does China owe balance to America or does America owe a balance to China? 2. Answer the same question for Europe and America. 3. If America owes China and if, at the same time, Europe owes America, why does not America use her credit in Europe to balance her debit in China. 4. If it is not possible to do this now, do you think it will be in the future? 5. What change must there be in Europe to bring this about? 6. Do you think it better for America to wait for the change or to change her forms of industry? 7. What does the author of this article think? 8. Do you agree with him?

Topic 3. American Exports

References: P. 563.

Questions: 1. Make a list of the exports that have increased since 1917 and a second list of those that have decreased. Can you explain the decrease or increase by the change from war to peace conditions.

Topic 4: Knowing Other People.

Reference: p.527,551.

Questions: 1. What does the writer consider to be the "secret" of successful trade with foreign countries? 2. What countries does he consider to have been more successful in this respect than the United States? 3. Where would you put China, among those who take the trouble to study other people and other countries or with those who do not? 4. What advice does the writer of the article quoted on p.527 give to the Americans? 5. What advice is given to the Chinese by Mr. Sanger (p.551)? 6. Do you know any American product that is kept before the Chinese people by advertising? 7. Do you know any Chinese product that is widely advertised in foreign countries?

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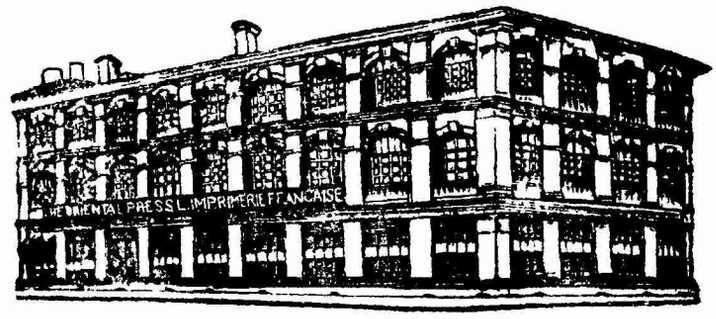

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Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from February 11 to February 20, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1				Traffic train miles run			
							Present year	Compared with same period last year			Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year		
					Increase	Decrease		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	228737	375858	3608	608203	.....	70785	4490923	1006297	.....	22.40	716541	89601	.....	12.50
Peking-Mukden	207034	194776	448	402258	.....	94674	2874993	624103	.....	21.70	507518	58403	.....	11.50
Tientsin-Pukow	150798	206207	5952	362957	.....	91264	2668804	75522	.....	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai-Nanking	109238	37918	3294	150450	.....	9363	789238	64501	.....	8.17	205809	.....	4434	2.10
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	46909	11623	1048	59580	.....	5523	328719	27879	.....	8.48	110788	26745	.....	24.14
Cheng-Tai	14626	70913	511	86050	2323	.....	661789	256648	.....	38.78	111231	16811	.....	15.11
Canton-Kowloon	25389	2386	700	28475	.....	154	146437	.....	318	-0.21	37562	659	.....	1.75
Kirin-Changchun	14109	35110	230	49449	15812	.....	337098	168448	.....	49.97	56372	6999	.....	12.41
Taokow-Chinghua	4699	15415	339	20453	.....	7639	125493	3086	.....	2.46	30519	.....	278	-0.91
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	2693	6213	.....	8906	.....	2349	81620	26369	.....	32.55	25540	2260	.....	8.84
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy														
Kaifeng-Honan	18451	14190	756	33397	.....	776	214836	53805	.....	25.01	39366	.....	642	-1.63
Wuchang-Changsha	19634	15511	37	35182	1461	.....	238270	87981	.....	36.91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sau-Tsen	5475	17646	12	23133	7399	.....	125755	41103	.....	32.68	16626	2024	.....	12.17
TOTAL	847792	1003766	16935	1068493	.....	255545	12479175	2435624	.....	19.51	1857872	198148	.....	10.66

Y. C. WHANG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications